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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

No Arrival from England has taken place since our last; but the Madras Papers that have reached us contain some articles of European Intelligence not yet published here, and from them we have drawn the Report of a Debate on the Ionian Islands on the 13th of May, inserted in our present Number, as well as other paragraphs of a more miscellaneous nature.

Before we enter on these, we should correct an error of the press in the List of the Passengers by the *LADY RAFFLES*, printed yesterday.—*Lieut.* being placed instead of *Sir Sandford Whittingham*, who it may be added is Quarter-master General of the King's Forces. There may probably be other names altogether omitted, as the List was taken from a private Letter; correct Lists are seldom obtained till the Ship's arrival in Port.

We refer to the Asiatic Sheet for a more detailed account than any that has yet been published, of the strangling the American Seaman in China, which we have accompanied by an Engraving of this horrid transaction, faithfully made from a Chinese Drawing purchased in Canton; and proceed here with the English articles of May.

London, May 18, 1822.—French papers of Wednesday reached us last night. They supply news of much importance. *THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTE* OF LYONS, of the 10th instant, contains a minute account of the disturbance which took place in that city on the preceding day, springing from the violence of a contested election, and the exasperation of party feelings at the defeat of M. De Corcelles. Towards the conclusion of the day, the intelligence of M. Delphin's decisive success in the northern arrondissement was announced in the hall of the Electoral College, and received, on the part of the Royalists, by cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" These cries were answered by no less vehement vociferations of "*Vive Corcelles!*" from an opposite party, who, on their arrival in the street, were joined by a crowd that are said to have added intensity to their political fervour, and mixed seditious sounds with their party watchwords. A considerable mob is said to have collected in one of the principal squares, and to have resisted, at first, the endeavours of a small detachment of infantry to disperse them. At length, however, after ineffectual attempts to quell the disturbances, after some persons had been thrown down and others trampled upon, the regiment of Chasseurs of the Somme, the gendarmerie, and other troops, successively arrived. This imposing force appeared to intimidate the rioters, and nearly effected their dispersion. Small groups, however, remained together, notwithstanding the repeated injunctions of the military chief and the exertions of the peace officers. At six o'clock, therefore, a commissary of police on horseback, and accompanied by about 50 cavalry, read a proclamation from the Mayor, commanding the people to withdraw. The crowds on this seemed to retire; they only withdrew to the square of the theatre, where they again vociferated "*Vive Corcelles! Vive la Charte!*" The cavalry again arrived, and drove the rioters under the arches of the theatre. The doors of this building were then forced open, and the boxes immediately filled with a motley crowd prepared to enjoy the entertainment at their ease, but evidently little accustomed to such an elevated posi-

tion. Some persons who had ascended the balcony of the theatre, to observe what was passing among the groups in the square were required to join in the shouts of the latter: they refused, and in a short time were driven from their place to make way for their liberal antagonists, who vociferated, "Success to the Charter," "Nothing but the Charter," and similar cries. About nine o'clock the authorities ordered the body of the theatre to be cleared, but the groups of persons who had filled it did not cease from their favourite cries till the lateness of the hour, the interference of the night patrol, and a heavy fall of rain, checked their excesses, and cooled their enthusiasm. Several individuals who were found exciting the mob have been arrested, it is said, and handed over to the King's Attorney-General.

We observe in the *CONSTITUTIONNEL* that the cantons of Western Switzerland have received orders from a member of the Holy Alliance, not to harbour any foreigner proscribed at home for political offences. Will this order be countersigned or remonstrated against by our independent and richly-endowed Ambassador?—*Times*.

Paris, May 12.—My last told you of the shuffling tricks by which the Ministry supports its view in the Elections. An opportunity has been since afforded me of seeing, more closely, the management they pursue. I contrived to get a peep into the election-room of my own arrondissement; and I there beheld the constitutional temptations held forth to the voters in the shapes of andry Bayonne hams, Lyons sausages, stuffed turkeys, and all the luxuries of a splendid repast, prepared expressly for the supporters of the Government Candidates. Among other persuasives were about a dozen gens-d'armes (visible in an adjoining-room, but not publicly displayed, because the law forbids their presence), and about half as many Gentlemen, bearing the title of "Secret Inspectors," being nothing more nor less than agents of police, whose duty it is to mix among the electors, scrutinise their movements, listen to their conversation, and mark them. A police officer stands at the door to admit the voters on examining their cards; and these secret inspectors are slipped in by the Cerberus as electors, furnished with false tickets—so that, in case of discovery, no blame might fall on the distributors of the real ones. In one of the Arrondissements on the 9th, the Election for the *Scrutateurs* forming the *Bureau definitif* commenced, by the list of Ministerial Candidates being torn from the wall, and trampled under foot. This expression of opinion does not come under the law which forbids all deliberation in the Election Rooms. It is well-known to my landlord (a right thinker, though not of the *coté droit*), that an Elector's ticket of admission was sent to a neighbour of his, a violent Ultra, who does not pay one-sixth part of the contributions entitling him to vote. He was admitted, however, and the slovenly way in which the scrutiny is managed, allowed him to pass muster. Putting together all that I have seen and heard of these Elections, I am quite convinced that, joined to the want of your glorious publicity in Matters of Election, every act of corruption and intrigue which disgraces the most rotten of your Boroughs, is practised in this our scrutinies chamber. At present the Ministers are all absorbed in them, and well they may be, for although the Election of Liberal Candidates

to fill the entire vacancies would not be enough to obtain a majority against the Ultras, yet the accession of each individual would be a proof of public opinion sufficient to give a shake to their tottering power. The King, in the mean time, looks as well as the real unprejudiced friends of their country can desire, and much better than could be expected, harassed as he must be by the guidance of a Ministry, which he knows to be adverse to the interests of this Throne and People.

The triumphant return of six Liberal Candidates out of the eight for Paris, speaks more forcibly than any arguments the state of the public feeling. All the interest, intrigue and artifice of the Ministry have been quite unavailing. The result in the departments remains to be seen. The influence of the Prefects and Government Agents in the provinces must be no doubt greater in their confined spheres of action than it could be here. In the remoteness and tranquillity of a country life, men are more likely to bend to the yoke of illiberality and despotism; and under local influences and immediate comforts their attention is turned from the secret works of their rulers, and they cannot hear the clank of the fetters forging for them.—But let the distant Elections turn out as they may, the sentiments of the Capital are well expressed, and every one knows its influence in the affairs of this country. It is at the seat of Government that its acts can be best appreciated, and its abuses immediately discovered. The enlightened spirit of liberality is ever on the watch to detect the labours of those semi-visioned Cyclopes who prepare the thunderbolts of Ultraism. Following up the image, I may safely say, they are working in the heart of a Volcano, whose outbursting will be sure one day to overwhelm them. You will have observed the chop-fallen tone of the Ultra Journals; I will not call them *Royalists*, for I believe, in my heart, that they are the deadliest enemies to King, as well as people. Every paragraph they publish has the effect of widening the distinction between the nation and its chief, and they fill up the gap with the purblind mass of madness and folly which dares to designate itself the *privileged classes*. I shall have to write to you soon on the insane plans for the regulation of the *Corps de l'Enseignement*, which, after the Elections, is to occupy the Ministerial mind.—You will be able to judge that the Cabinet (in the true spirit of old womanhood), can only "think of one thing at a time," a favourite maxim with all grandmothers.

It seems also to believe that government should not only like charity, "begin at home," but puts in practice the satirical addition to the saying, by making it "end there." For, deaf to the threatened storm which is sweeping towards them and growling on their frontier—contented to be the mere followers of Austria and England—hazarding the existence of their whole system of political misrule, by placing its protectors, the army, in contact with the electric touch of Spanish freedom—these Ministerial Somnambulists turn their sleepy glances inward, and fancy they perceive the secret and the cure of their national disease. The first they have found to be the improper system of public education;—and the latter shall form the subject of another letter.

May 13, 6 o'clock P. M.—The Stock Exchange gives a strong proof to-day of the effect of the Elections. Notwithstanding the warlike rumours, and the fall of your funds, ours have risen, and left off at 89. 25f.—To what can this be attributed, but the satisfaction and the hopes inspired by the return of the popular Deputies? There is to-day a generally increasing belief that war is inevitable; and yet such is the triumph and confidence in consequence of the Ministerial defeat, that we see the five per cents. rise! This speaks very plainly and very satisfactorily here, and you must not mistake it for a symptom of reliance on the continuance of tranquillity.

Leghorn, April 20.—(Extract from a Greek Letter.)—Aetolia and Acarnania, have now also received a fixed form of Government. The country is included under the name of the Western Con-

tinents of Greece (*ἡ δυτικὴ χερσὶς Ἑλλάδος*), and the different Cantons accede as they are liberated from the enemy. In the regulations of separate towns, nothing requires to be changed, as they have been preserved unaltered from the oldest times. The other parts of Greece, with the exception of the Peloponnesus, are included under the Eastern Continent of Greece, (*ἡ ἀνατολικὴ χερσὶς Ἑλλάδος*) and a supreme body was formed for their administration, under the name of the *Areopagus*, under the Presidency of Theodoros Nigri, of which the seat is at Salonâ, so far back as last autumn. Thither came also the deputies from Mount Pelion, as did the undaunted Sulists to the Continental Assembly. This assembly, like that of the Peloponnesus, calls itself *Gerusia* (Senate), and had Mavrocordatos for President. The Islands had brought their affairs sooner in order, but we want accurate information respecting their political institutions. After setting on foot Provincial Administrations, the deputies of all Greece, so far as it is liberated, set about uniting themselves into a National Assembly.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, May 7.

New Loan.—This is the largest Loan ever proposed in Europe, amounting to above an Hundred Millions, payable by instalments, as under:—

First Year	£5,000,000	After year 23.	\$1,916,801
After Year 1.	4,855,856	24.	1,835,163
2.	4,711,708	25.	1,752,483
3.	4,567,559	26.	1,669,803
4.	4,423,561	27.	1,587,124
5.	4,283,563	28.	1,499,929
6.	4,141,565	29.	1,410,734
7.	4,001,749	30.	1,247,540
8.	3,861,932	31.	1,164,113
9.	3,722,116	32.	1,080,686
10.	3,585,494	33.	997,260
11.	3,448,872	34.	926,473
12.	3,312,250	35.	855,687
13.	3,179,476	36.	784,900
14.	3,046,703	37.	722,536
15.	2,913,930	38.	660,172
16.	2,786,136	39.	597,807
17.	2,658,343	40.	544,487
18.	2,530,550	41.	491,167
19.	2,410,392	42.	437,847
20.	2,290,239	43.	392,302
21.	2,170,077	44.	348,757
22.	2,058,439	45.	306,679

The competition and bidding is to be on fixed Annuities, payable for 45 years; consequently those who offer to take the smallest amount of Annuities will be the Contractors. The security to the Country for the performance will be, as in all ordinary Loans, viz. on the first and second payments, which will be forfeited in case of non-performance. Therefore an immediate payment we suppose will be required to be made as security, and we are a little astonished at the haste in which this measure is pressed; we can only attribute it to the fear of the Minister with respect to the issue of the Russian and Turkish measures, which might obstruct the bargain; and we have been induced to believe that they were influenced by the same feelings with regard to the Five per Cents.; for if they had not, and had well grounded hopes of peace, they have thrown away a large sum belonging to the public, by their most extraordinary hasty proceedings.

Defeat of Ministers.—The morning after the defeat of Ministers on Lord Normanby's motion of the reduction of one Postmaster-general, the Marquess of Londonderry was seen going into Carlton Palace at the early hour of half past ten, where he was met by Lord Liverpool (who entered by the gate in St. James's Park). We conclude this interview with his Majesty was for the purpose of arranging the answer to the Address, consequent on the defeat.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1832.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. HUME rose and declared, that in bringing the subject of the Ionian Islands before the House, he was influenced solely by a sense of public duty. Having spent some time in those Islands, and having attached much to the people, he could not help comparing the situation in which they then were, with that in which (judging from the public documents and statements) they were now placed. Indeed, when he made this comparison, he could not hold himself blameless for not having sooner brought the question forward. The situation of that unhappy people was now deplorable; when he was there, Corfu, the largest of these Islands, was in possession of the French; the other Islands were under the protection of his Britannic Majesty. He then heard the name and character of Great Britain lauded and venerated from Island to Island. In fact, the protection and patronage of England were hailed as a promise of that liberty which we enjoyed. Let the House look to the present state of those Islanders—no other people on the globe were placed in a similar situation. It might, perhaps, be necessary for him to describe shortly what was the former situation of these Islands. They originally belonged to the Republic of Venice; but when that Republic fell into the hands of the French in 1797, they shared its fate. They remained in the hands of the French till 1800, when, upon a claim having been made by the Turks, these Islands were placed under the protection of Russia. By the Treaty of Tilsit they were conveyed back to France, and they remained in the possession of that Power until 1809-10, at which period he visited them; he was at the capture of Santa Maura, and then Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, were in our possession; Corfu having a strong garrison, still held out. By the Treaty of Paris those Islands were declared independent, and were placed under the special protection of the British Government. The Hon. Member here read the 2d Article of the Treaty, and contended, that by this Article it was provided that the then existing Government should exist, until they (the Islanders) should have time to frame a new Constitution, under the sanction of his Britannic Majesty.—This Constitution was drawn up, it was sent to this country, and received the sanction of His Majesty, and was laid upon the table of that House. It was drawn up on the 11th of May, 1817, and received the Royal sanction in this country on the 11th of July in the same year. The motion with which it was his intention to conclude embraced a two-fold object; first, as it regarded the expenditure of Great Britain on account of the Ionian Islands, and secondly, the pledge of protection which we had given. The Noble Marquis over the way had on a former occasion stated, that the Ionian Islands were placed under the protection of this country, not from any feeling of jealousy towards Russia, but from a wish on the part of the inhabitants, who hoped to enjoy the same free constitution which existed in this country. That these were the expectations of the Islanders, appeared as well from the speech of a Noble Lord in another House, as from the speech of the Noble Marquis in that House. The Noble Marquis went further; he stated that we should guard ourselves against incurring any expense on account of those Islands, they being in possession of revenues sufficient to defray their own charges. It would be clearly seen by those who took the trouble to look at those treaties, that the army to be kept up was to be in proportion to the revenue; there being an express stipulation that England should incur no expense until the garrison consisted of more than 3,000 men; but when it should be increased beyond that number (which it was supposed could only be in time of war) England was to defray the additional expense. The wording of the article was upon this point most satisfactory, and he begged the attention of the House for a moment to it. (The Hon. Member then read the article, the substance of which was contained in his previous observations.) After the settling of that treaty, Sir T. Maitland was appointed Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, and succeeded, he believed, Gen. Campbell. He remained two months in the Islands, and then returned to England (in 1816) in order to prepare the promised Constitution. By the next spring, that Constitution was prepared, and it received the sanction of the King. This clearly proved the intention with which we had taken upon us the protection of these Islands; it proved that we did not stipulate to defray any charge unless that which might be created by the necessity of increasing the number of troops beyond 3000. He called upon the House then to consider whether they were prepared, loaded as their table was with complaints of distress from every quarter, to continue such an exorbitant, and at the same time unnecessary expense, as that which those Islands now imposed upon us? He said, without fear of contradiction, that the Noble Marquis (Londonderry) neglected his duty to his country, in not enforcing from the first, the provisions of the Treaty with those Islands, and making them defray the expenses of their own establishments, civil and military. He (Mr. Hume) had done his best to procure various returns connected with those Islands, and so far as they had been furnished, they were satisfactory. Upon these returns he should

mainly ground his motion. It appeared from certain documents laid before the House, that the expenses incurred by Great Britain, on account of the Ionian Islands, in 1817, was 145,203*l*. This charge was incurred merely for extra military force, independently of the large number of transports which had been kept up for three years in those Islands; and it was only last year, upon his motion, that four or five of those transports had been discharged; before that they were employed going from Island to Island, at the will and pleasure of the Lord High Commissioner. Now, however, it appeared, by the returns, that there were only two transports employed on that station. The Honorable Member then entered into a comparative view of the yearly expenditure, from 1817 to 1819, to shew how it went on increasing annually. By the papers which he held in his hand, it appeared that the High Commissioner had not only created several new offices, but had himself got possession of several lucrative ones. He had 5000*l*. a year as Governor of Malta; 3,500*l*. a year as Commander-in-Chief; 1000*l*. a year as Lord High Commissioner; 1000*l*. a year pension; add to this his regiment, and he doubted not but the whole of his (Sir T. Maitland's) emoluments must amount to from 13,000*l*. to 15,000*l*. a year, taken from the public purse. How far this was consistent with the distresses of the country, and the promised economy of Ministers, it would be for the Noble Marquis (Londonderry) to say. It was the duty of Ministers to watch the expenditure of those Islands and enforce those reductions which were found to be necessary. In looking over the accounts, he found that there was one Secretary with a salary of 500*l*.; an Assistant, with a salary of 300*l*.; two others, with salaries of 250*l*.; and (as we understood) one on the salary of 150. There was also a general treasurer, with a salary of 700*l*. a year, which, added to other expensive appointments, were all filled by Englishmen. Amongst these items he also found an agent for the Ionian Islands resident here (an office utterly unnecessary), a Sir Alexander Wood, with a salary of 500*l*. a year. Sir Frederick Adam had also 1,000*l*. a year; four militia inspectors had 383*l*. a year each, half pay; and 6 sub-inspectors had some 228*l*. and others 191*l*. each. Near 3,000*l*. a year was thus paid for militia inspectors, when he knew, from an individual who had for three years filled one of these offices, that not a single inspector of them had been called out on duty for one day throughout the whole of that period. There were also 10 staff officers: one of them Major Thomas Fane, who was a member of that House last August; Captain J. L. White was another, and he was to rank as a Lieutenant-Colonel; he was from the 61st foot, and was appointed Inspecting Field Officer in the Gazette of the 4th of August last. These officers were, as the fact proved, merely for the sake of patronage, and not for service, in the gift of either the Government at home or the General abroad. It was intolerable that England should have to pay 150,000*l*. over and above the revenues of the Islands for purposes of this kind, when the revenues ought to be quite sufficient for every purpose, or when it should be shewn that these revenues were inadequate to the real services required under the protection of England. In looking over the returns transmitted, he found above 350 individuals on the list of offices. He (Mr. Hume) when he was there, knew many persons of great respectability, who were proud to act as Justices of the Peace in their islands, and as officers of the inferior courts, as an honour, and without reference to any remunerating salary. But it was said that these people had taken bribes; he denied the allegation, it was improbable, and he thought his assertion on the one side was just as good as the one on the other, in the absence of all proof. If there be any ground for the charge, where was the proof. Under the Russian Septinsular Republic of the Islands, the President was paid 1,515 dollars a year. What did Sir Thomas Maitland do for the president. He raised his salary to 6,222 dollars a year. The Senators, who had but 900 dollars each, received now 1,111 dollars; and the Deputies of the Senate, who, in the time of the Septinsular Government, had altogether received but 12,927 dollars, were now allotted 26,317 dollars; and the Legislative Members, whose services or sittings were only for a few weeks in the year, were, instead of being paid for their actual labours, put upon annual salaries, which were increased 27,203 dollars since Sir Thomas Maitland's Government. Not less extraordinary were some of the expenses charged on account of the Lord High Commissioner, Sir Thomas Maitland. He alluded to the travelling expenses, under the head of Army Extraordinaries. These expenses seemed the more unwarranted, because that officers pay and allowances amounted, exclusively of them, to no less than 10,458*l*. per annum. If such charges, therefore, were to be permitted, it was in vain for the country gentlemen to insist upon relief; relief could not be effected, while items of this nature were allowed to remain. Having now offered a few observations as to the matter of economy, he would beg to add some words upon the treatment which these Islanders had received at our hands. There were many gentlemen in that House who had visited the Ionian Islands since he himself had been there; and they would perhaps inform Parliament what was the state of things at the time of their residence in those countries. For himself he could vouch that at the period during which he was among the people in question, the English were almost adored. The Greeks looked up to them; they considered them as the asserters of the freedom, and from the hands which

could confer so invaluable a gift, they were disposed to hope every thing. At the present moment, however, the very name of England was detested by all Greeks; and they awaited with patient anxiety the moment which should enable them to free themselves from the odious thralldom in which they accused us of having bound them; and of breaking from the bitter yoke which they reproached us with having imposed upon their country. They had, in truth, received from us the empty semblance of a Constitution; but it was one destitute of all the benefits which they might reasonably have hoped for.—It appeared that Sir Thomas Maitland arrived at Corfu on the 17th of February, 1816. His arrival, undoubtedly, was hailed by all the islands with infinite joy, and they naturally hoped that under the representative of so powerful a protector as the Sovereign of Great Britain, they should enjoy that freedom and those privileges, particularly the privilege of being represented in their Senate, in the possession of which Great Britain herself had attained to to such political distinction and renown. The very first opportunity that offered, however,—in the case of Theodoti,—attempts were made to influence and compel the Senate in their transactions. In short, this case had been so often mentioned, that it was only necessary for him (Mr. Home) to state, that endeavours were made to induce the Senate to accede to measures which they had previously declared they could not conscientiously do. Four Senators were proceeded against, and the most violent attempts were made by Sir Thomas Maitland to procure their ex-clusion to Santa Maura and Zante; (as we understood the Honourable Gentleman to say.) No specific charge was brought against them but they were accused generally of corrupt and wicked practices. The Senate protested, but in vain, and the event was, that the Lord High Commissioner thought it necessary to proceed against the Senators in a similar way. The Senate remonstrated; but this violent conduct was sanctioned by the authority of an English order in council; the ground of which appeared to be, that this Government could not consider the Senate to be the general legislative body of the Ionian Republic; but it considered it as the Senate of Corfu only. Now what was the fact? The treaty of Paris had expressly recognized it for the Senate of the Septinsular Government. The Government of Great Britain had thus manifested, that they approved of a course of proceeding which was intended to strike terror into the minds of the people. This system it was very easy to trace at a very different period. On the 18th of January, 1817, the drums beat to arms; the garrison was called out, the alarm was sounded, and every thing seemed to indicate that the Island (of Corfu) was about to be attacked. There were at that time his Majesty's ships *Swartan* and *Tages* lying at their moorings; and these ships received the Lord Commissioner's orders to anchor opposite the tower in the harbour, as if for the purpose of additional security. All the Authorities were armed; and pains were taken to persuade them that a conspiracy had been discovered, and that its objects were directed against themselves. Now, this plot, which was called from its author Bignotti's conspiracy, had been anticipated, in fact; for it was talked of at least two months before in the Governor's house, at Malta, as a thing very likely to happen. Private papers were seized; persons were imprisoned; and no one could reasonably consider himself to be safe. Priests, nobles, lawyers—none were respected who were considered to be obnoxious. At length an inquiry took place; the whole story was declared to be false and inviolent; and the parties who had been imprisoned were liberated, with a caution to demean themselves more carefully for the future. From that moment no individual in the islands dared to express his opinions of the British Government. But a set of men was easily discovered, anxious to curry favour with it, and to bespeak its favours. After acts of oppression and violence like these, it would scarcely be credited that addresses to the Lord High Commissioner were got up;—that some persons determined to raise triumphal arches to his honour—to erect columns, with inscriptions to his praise. On the 5th of April, 1817, the inhabitants of Cephalonia agreed upon a plan of this sort, and nothing could please them but a bronze statue of the General;—(a laugh)—in Zante they proposed to erect a bust of a colossal size, which had been made by the celebrated Canova. At Santa Maura they erected a triumphal column. Shortly after this it was that the grand crosses of the Order of St. Michael were distributed in great profusion. In his conscience he really did believe, that if this country had ever done one thing more invidious than another, or one thing which was meant more than another to serve the purposes of a corrupt influence, it was the way in which the grand crosses of St. Michael were distributed. The House was, no doubt, aware that the Lord High Commissioner soon drew up a plan for a free government, and they who represented the people of course expected that they should have some active part allotted to them to perform. But they were disappointed; for those Honourable Gentlemen who had read what was called the Constitutional Charter, who had perused its enactments, would see, that whatever it might hold out as its ostensible object, its practical effect was to throw all the real power of the Government of the Ionian Islands into the hands of the Lord High Commissioner alone.—He had already said, in short, that a Scotch burgh was nothing to it.—(a laugh.) Would

the Noble Marquis permit him (Mr. Home) to ask, how long it would take his Lordship to settle the Constitution of a Country? If the Noble Lord in reply, would say, that it would occupy him for a space of time equal to that of the sitting of the Agricultural Committee, he Mr. Home would be quite satisfied. But what was the case with the Ionian Constitution? The Legislative Assembly of those Islands was composed of 40 Deputies or Senators, of whom 29 were returned by the different islands, and 10 were nominated out of a certain elected number by the Lord High Commissioner. Not contented with this power, the Lord High Commissioner had endeavoured to influence the election of some Senators out of the number who were eligible by the people. The people were summoned to vote accordingly. They refused; but being at length informed that they must vote, they came and voted in the negative. Notwithstanding the refusal of the people to vote for the parties nominated by Sir Thomas Maitland, their votes were recorded, and the parties in question were sent up to the assembly as if they had been duly returned. On the 24th of April, the Assembly were called on to take an oath, that they would not divulge the subject or nature of their deliberations until the pleasure of the Sovereign Protector should be made known. On the following day, the 25th, the Constitutional Charter, ready prepared to their hands, was placed before them, laid on the table, and read. One individual spoke against its being confirmed, but he was immediately put down; no discussion was allowed and thus the instrument was advanced towards its completion with a rapidity of which the House, quick as it was in the work of legislation, could hardly have an idea. On the 25th it was finally agreed to, and the seal of the Lord High Commissioner was affixed to it. This was the Magna Charta of the Ionian Islands. (a laugh.) On the 25th the assembly, the deliberative assembly, who had prepared, between the 24th and 25th, a Constitution, were called upon to sign, and did sign it. Five days afterwards a deputation was appointed to carry the instrument to England for his Majesty's approbation; and on the 5th of May was sent upon its destination. Since that period the Lord High Commissioner had controlled every thing; and not a man in the Ionian Islands dared to open his mouth against what was known to be his wish or even his will. The Honourable Gentleman then adverted to the cession of Parga; which he designated as one of the darkest blot upon our national reputation; in that, too, the High Commissioners had had but too great a share. Then insurrections had broken out at Santa Maura, it was said; but every body well knew that they were the effects of a most impolitic taxation. Every act of our Government in the islands had been distinguished by a character of violence or tyranny for some time before. Two priests, accused of seditious practices, were executed in their canonicals. Though they might have been guilty, it could tend only to inflame the people; and wantonly sport with their dearest feelings, by this open and heartless insult upon their religion. The execution of these clergymen, and particularly the manner of the execution, excited universal disgust. Another just subject of complaint was the manner in which persons possessed of land which had formerly been the property of convents had been deprived of it. Orders were issued for such and such persons whose families had been in the possession of a share of the tithes for ages, to produce their title deeds, and so in other cases. One instance he should particularly notice. An individual of the name of Battaglia, a native of Corfu, held some land which had been in possession of his family for upwards of a hundred years. The four Judges who were appointed by the Commissioner to try the case were equally divided, and the cause was carried before the Lord Commissioner himself, who pronounced a laboured judgment, in which he adhered to the act of a Doge of Venice of 1416, which declared that no land should be alienated from any convents, and in consequence of this setting aside the general law of the island, which makes 40 years' possession a valid tenure, the land was resumed, and the man was since a beggar. (hear.) The people of Zante were justly indignant at this conduct, and though they did not break out in actual violence, they displayed their discontent against the persons who put these odious sentences into execution. The consequence was, that Martenengo, who had no church property, but was suspected of some concern in the disturbances, was dragged from his bed on the 7th August, and kept in prison without being allowed to have communication with his adopted son, and was finally tried on a charge as wild and vague that the Hon. Member for Winchester (Mr. Brougham) had expressed his wonder that any lawyer could have had any thing to do with it. But Martenengo would not have complained if he had been tried according to the Constitutional Charter, but he was tried by a Special Commission, and was sentenced—he a man of 60, to be degraded, and to be imprisoned 12 years in a fortress. This individual escaped, and came to England, and all that it was necessary for him to say was, that his sentence was commuted from twelve years imprisonment, to three or four years banishment; and he was now at Venice with some hundreds of his countrymen who had shared the same fate. This was the justice, this the "protection," which the Islanders experienced from Great Britain. Who would complain, that men should attempt to throw off a yoke so onerous and so unjust? (hear.) He had last year put upon record his opinion, that the system pursued in the Ionian Isles was such, that

unless it was changed, it must end in a general revolt. He was happy that this opinion of his had been put on record; for what did the Islands now present, but a scene of injustice and iniquity unparalleled? The Constitutional Charter gave the inhabitants of the Islands the right of petitioning the protecting Sovereign, either individually or in bodies. A large portion of the community in Zante determined to avail themselves of this right, and a petition was drawn up, praying his Majesty to reform the Constitution of the Island. This petition was signed by thirty of the most respectable inhabitants, at the head of whom was Dr. Rossi, a Judge. —(Mr. Home then read the Petition, which stated in supplicatory and flattering language the wishes of the Petitioners for a reform of the Constitution, and prayed that his Majesty would give the islands a legislative assembly purely chosen by the people, and define the respective powers of that Body and of the Lord Commissioner). For this very proper and constitutional proceeding Signor Rossi and every one who signed the Petition were arrested, for having signed what was designated the rebellious Petition. When he was told that his information was defective on these subjects, he should state, that all the modes of communicating with the Island were intercepted—that the post-office did not answer its purpose, and that terror was exercised to prevent the islanders from giving any information. Every thing, however, that he did state, he believed he should be fully able to substantiate. In the present case he had the representations of Dr. Rossi himself to the Colonial Department. Dr. Rossi stated that he had been arrested by the keeper of the goal without regard to his character as a Magistrate; he was ordered to give up all his papers, and the Petition was delivered up by him.—When he had escaped 1,000 dollars were offered for his apprehension; letters were sent to the Agent at the Morea to arrest him if he should be there. The thirty others who had signed the Petition, all of them men of birth, had been arrested, and Flambouris, one of them, who was a Member of the Legislative Body, was disgraced for no other crime than signing this Petition. Rossi was the only one who had been able to evade; he came here to demand justice, and the following was the sort of justice he had. On the 17th of July, 1831, an answer was sent to his demand by Mr. Goulburn, in which it was said, that "considering the situation in which he stood as accused of being concerned in a proceeding which the Government of the Ionian Islands had declared to be seditious and rebellious, all that Lord Bathurst deemed it necessary to say was, that the proceedings had been made known to his Majesty, and such instructions given as the nature of the case required." After Dr. Rossi's arrest, 50 other persons had signed the Petition, to shew their approbation of it, and of them also the greater part were arrested. Dr. Rossi naturally anxious on the subject, addressed another letter to Lord Bathurst, and he was acquainted in reply, that Lord Bathurst did not think fit to enter into discussion with him on the subject. This was the manner in which the deputation from Parga had been treated, who had made their fruitless representations, till they were reduced to starvation, when they were sent back to the Government that had oppressed them. Was it surprising, that after this, Dr. Rossi had repaired to Venice, to join his other banished countrymen, whose only hope of relief was, that they might share the fate of their Greek countrymen, and that a Revolution might deliver them from the shameful and odious yoke under which they suffered?—What was the present situation of the Islands? They were declared in a recent speech of the Lord High Commissioner to be in a state of peace and tranquillity; but it was a state of peace and tranquillity similar to Mr. Burke's description of the Decree—the peace of desolation. The peace and quiet was, that the Islands were under martial law, and the inhabitants disarmed. The cause of this measure was, that they had shewn sympathy for their countrymen and brother Christians. Neutrality on the part of our Government was a wise policy, as our great error had been an over anxiousness to engage in the broils of other countries but what had been our neutrality in the Ionian Isles? It was as notorious as the sun at noon day, that we had done every thing in favour of the Turks and to impede the Greeks. The circumstances which led to the disarming of the Islanders were these:—Some Greek vessels had touched at the Islands for a supply of water, and had been ordered away; a few days after an action took place off the island between the Greek and Turkish fleets, and a Turkish vessel had been engaged by two Greek brigs close to the island. The people, who were drawn together when they saw the Turkish vessel quit the battle and make for the shore, naturally thought that she was seeking aid; and when a party of soldiers approached, it was imagined that they were going to aid the Turks, and a tumult took place in which the soldiers and the people fired on one another, and one or two soldiers were lost. To shew that this feeling of distrust on the part of the people was natural, the Hon. Member read a protest which the Greeks at Patras had entered against the proceedings of Mr. Green, the British Consul, for his partiality to the Turks. He regretted that any British Soldier should have lost his life in such an affair; but the executions which have followed might have satisfied justice without confounding the innocent with the guilty. In October martial law was proclaimed; and not only were the innocent punished in the same island, but in Cephalonia, and Santa Maura; islands in which, as the Com-

missioner's speech stated, there had not been the slightest disturbance. He might remark, in passing, that it was evident that the speech in question was not intended for the Legislature of the Ionian Isles, but for the people of England; for the Commissioner thought fit to tell them in his speech that Santa Maura was separated from the continent by a narrow channel; a piece of information quite unnecessary in that part of the world. It was to be remarked, too, that after having issued a proclamation against persons clandestinely quitting the island, he made a ground of the proclamation of martial law, that they openly left the island with arms in their hands. It was also stated that the people of Santa Maura were disarmed, because banditti came over from the continent. So that because the inhabitants were exposed to the incursions of banditti, they were deprived of their arms and left without defence against these robbers and murderers. (Aear.) Such were the internal marks that this document was fabricated for the purpose. To shew, by the bye, that the Government was not indisposed to furnish arms, so it were not in the cause of liberty, he might state that a great quantity of arms and shot, &c. had been sold by order of the Government to Ali Pacha. He would detain the house no longer than by adverting to the conduct of Sir T. Maitland, on his return to these islands last autumn with regard to the Bishop of Cephalonia. It appeared that that venerable person had offered up prayers for the success of the Greeks against the Turks, who had just murdered the Patriarch and Bishops at Constantinople, and when similar prayers had been offered up in Switzerland, Germany, and many of the Protestant churches in other parts of Europe, was it to be wondered at that the Ionian Greeks should offer up prayers for the success of such a cause? What was the conduct, however, of the Lord High Commissioner on this occasion? On the 9th November, he declared that it was abhorrent to the principles of peaceable and good citizens to offer up prayers for the success of their friends, and the Bishop was forcibly taken on board an English vessel, carried away to Corfu, and from thence to Zante, and was now wandering about in an almost starving condition. Another Bishop in Corfu, who had taken part with Parguinos, was also deported in a similar manner. The interference of the High Commissioner filled up the measure of a series of cruelty and oppression. Under such circumstances he felt it to be the duty of his Majesty's Government to institute such an inquiry as would enable them to ascertain the truth of these statements. He had contented himself last year with merely moving for inquiry; but unless the High Commissioner was recalled, he was satisfied that all inquiry would be unavailing—for no individual on the Island had ever attempted to arraign his conduct, who had not been arrested, banished, or hanged. He felt, therefore, that he ought to accompany his present motion by a motion for the recall of Sir T. Maitland. As it was the opinion of some of his friends however, that inquiry ought to precede recall, a principle in which he was disposed to concur in ordinary cases, he should content himself with moving that an inquiry take place. Had his Majesty's Government acceded to his motion last September, many of the melancholy scenes which had since taken place—much of the obloquy which had fallen on the English character—and of the misery and oppression which these unfortunate Islanders had suffered, might have been avoided. He begged to apologise to the House for having occupied so much of their time; and he could assure them that if he had expressed himself warmly in any part of his observations, it was not his intention to give personal offence to any man. The Hon. Member concluded by moving the following Resolutions:—

"1st. That it appears by documents upon the Table of this House, that the Ionian Islands were, by a treaty signed at Paris on the 5th November, 1815, between the Courts of Vienna, St. Petersburg, London, and Berlin, declared to be a single, free, and independent State, and were placed under the immediate and exclusive protection of the King of Great Britain; and that, by Article 6, of the said Treaty, 'His Britannic Majesty consents that a particular convention with the Government or the said United States shall settle according to the state revenues, all matters relative to the maintenance of the fortresses now existing, as well as to the support and pay of the British garrisons, and the number of men who are to compose them in time of peace. The said convention shall also establish the relations which are to take place between the armed force and to the Ionian Government. That by Article 12, of the 2d Section of the 7th Chapter of the Constitutional Chart of the United States of the Ionian Islands, agreed to by the Legislative Assembly on the 2d of May, 1817, and sanctioned by his Majesty the King of Great Britain, it is settled, 'that all expense of quartering the regular troops of his Majesty,' the protecting Sovereign, 'and generally speaking, all military expense of every kind to be incurred by the States (as far as relates to the three thousand men abovenamed) shall be paid out of the general treasury of the same.'

"2d. That it appears by returns on the table, of this House (vide Parliamentary Paper, No 37, of 1820), that the expenditure of Great Britain for the military establishments in the Ionian Islands amounted to the sum of 145,023*l.* in the year 1817; and to 120,045*l.* in 1818, exclusive of the expense for transports, relief of troops, passage money, and other charges which have not been laid before the House.

"3d That it is expedient, in the present state of the finances of the United Kingdom, that the military expense incurred for the Ionian Islands, shall be paid from the revenues of those Islands, and regulated agreeably to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, 5th Nov. 1815, and the Convention of the United Ionian States, agreed to on the 2d May, 1817, and sanctioned by his Majesty.

"4th That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry into the state of the Government of the Ionian Islands; the causes of the general disaffection, and of the numerous arrests and banishments which have taken place there; and for what reasons the inhabitants were dissatisfied and martial law proclaimed?"

Mr. WILMOT began by expressing a hope that the House would extend to him the same indulgence and attention, though he should probably not claim so large a portion of either, as had been evinced listening to the ample statement of the Hon. Member. It would not be necessary for him to go over the whole ground traversed by the Honourable Member, inasmuch as his speech, or at least the greater part of it, occupying a space of nearly two hours consisted in a discussion of topics, *verbatim et seriatim*, the same as he had brought forward in the course of the last session. (hear.) The House had then rejected the Hon. Gentleman's proposition by a majority equal to the relative proportion of 90 and 20; and it could not, therefore, be requisite for him to extend his reply on this occasion, or to animadvert on so many points as he should otherwise have thought it his duty to refer to. The first material difference between the Hon. Gentleman and himself regarded the construction of the article in the treaty of Paris, by which the Ionian Islands were bound to pay the whole expense attending both their civil government and the military force which it should be necessary to maintain. His interpretation of this article did not lead to the same interference, and he was ready to contend that the article had been fully complied with. As far as the people of these Islands were competent to defray the charge of their own Government and security, they had been called upon to contribute to that object. This observation applied to the military as well as civil expenditure, the whole of the latter having been uniformly borne by them. But if it were found expedient to introduce British garrisons, and by another article this emergency was contemplated, 3,000 men being stated as the *maximum*, it was then to be considered how far the Islands were competent to support an additional burden of this nature. It might not be improper here to advert to the condition of those islands when they came for the first time under our protection. The Honourable Gentleman had referred to their situation before that period, but he hardly meant to argue, that whilst under the Venetian Government they enjoyed more practical liberty than at the present moment. The dominion of France had certainly not been more favourable to their interests, than it was generally to the safety or happiness of the colonies belonging to that Power, or of states placed under similar circumstances. With respect to Russia, it could not be maintained that there was the slightest analogy between the treatment which the inhabitants experienced under her control, and the rights which they enjoyed under the existing Constitution. The system introduced by the Russian Government in 1803, though called free, had been generally pronounced to be wholly unfit for the wants and character of the people. A different one was consequently established in the year 1806, and remained till the treaty of Tilsit restored all the Islands to France. Such being the case, the House would not be surprised to learn, that when Sir T. Maitland arrived among them in 1816, he found the Senate to be *amere formula*, without power or competency; and that the Constitution, so far from being in action, must be entirely re-organised under the auspices of a protecting Power. Instead of presenting a mortifying contrast to all good government, a great variety of abuses had been corrected, and a very material improvement effected in the general administration, as soon as Sir T. Maitland had taken the authority into his own hands. The civil expenses had indisputably been increased, but without imposing any additional burdens of taxation; for he must apprise the House, that if a new duty had been levied on the export of oil it was in commutation for eleven others which had been found infinitely more grievous. The Hon. Gent. had complained that the expense of the Civil Government had been raised in 1819 from 98,000 to 221,000 dollars. Now although this statement should be perfectly accurate yet he would defy the Hon. Gentleman to prove that the islanders paid more now in taxes, than they had been accustomed to pay when the acknowledged public expenditure was so much less. The fact was, that public money was formerly intercepted and misapplied in a mode that could not be adopted under the improved regulations now subsisting. Public service was now remunerated in the ordinary way, and adequate salaries were attached to the various offices into which the machinery of Government was divided. All this was clearly explained by Sir T. Maitland himself, in his Speech to the Assembly, in 1820; but the Hon. Gent. was disposed to view with an unfavourable eye every part of that officer's conduct. Yet the truth was, that with a very few exceptions, and those easily accounted for, there never was less discontent amongst the inhabitants than under his administration. It might not, however,

have been precisely the same case, if we had, as the Honourable Gentleman seemed to advise, pressed our sovereignty upon them, and compelled them to raise larger funds than were deemed suitable to their means or resources. In point of fact, we had no valid claim for more than we had received; and no Honourable Member would blame the practice which had been introduced, of annexing salaries to official appointments. With regard to the charge made by Sir T. Maitland for passage money, it was impossible for him (Mr. Wilmot), until he had further information to explain all the particulars that might have compelled Sir T. Maitland to pass frequently from island to island. He could, however, state, that no such charge would again occur, as a vessel was now building for the purpose of conveying him in future on such occasions. The Hon. Member should not have presumed, without further information, that the address presented to Sir T. Maitland were at all expressive of any disappointment in the people, and that they had ceased to afford any tokens of their satisfaction. As to the freedom which they enjoyed, he must remind the Hon. Gentleman, that the constitutional charter of France was not framed at once, or by the whole people, but on a deliberate reference to their wants and situation. The charter granted to the Ionian Islands was not supposed to contain the exact portion of civil liberty which they were qualified to enjoy, but such a degree of it as might lay the basis of progressively superadding whatever might be found secure and desirable. It had received the sanction of that House without discussion; and if unsuitable to its purpose, that House must share the blame, and the Hon. Gentleman had grossly vilified it in vilifying the plan which had been drawn for securing the rights and privileges of these islanders. The latter, indeed, were much better pleased with the British Government than they had been represented, and felt relieved from various oppressive burdens, since their transfer to our protection. The Honourable Member had given a strong instance of his prejudice, in dwelling on the supposed subservience and adulation in certain testimonies of respect offered to him by some persons, as if they were necessarily agreeable to Sir Thomas Maitland, who had interfered to prevent the erection of a statue, but who could not answer for the various modes which different people had of testifying their loyalty or respect. As to the orders of St. Michael and St. John, he believed they were nearly the same as those instituted by the Russian Government. With regard to the form of election, it had been improved by the adoption of a double list; and as the Russians had introduced the ballot, the numbers were also now turned up before the people, to whom both the changes were agreeable. The Honourable Member next came to the transactions at Santa Maura, which had already been so fully discussed before the House, that he (Mr. Wilmot) deemed it unnecessary to go into them minutely again. The Honourable Member asserted, that the circumstances alleged by Government as the cause of the disturbance there was not the true one; and he asked on what authority the statement of Government was founded? He would answer, that it was founded on the representation of those who had investigated the subject; and he could conceive no reason why the information of the Hon. Member should be better than that of the Government. The fact was, that when an attempt was made to embody the Militia, it was supposed that it was intended to send them to another climate, to act in the service of this country. It was misapprehension which created the disturbance, and not the improper exaction of local taxes. With respect to the case of Valerio, Lerico, the Hon. Member was entirely mistaken. That individual was dismissed for positive malversation and disobedience of orders. After a rigid inquiry into the conduct of that individual, he was found unworthy of office, and he was dismissed. They next approached the question of the Church Establishment. Here the Hon. Member should recollect, that the law of which he complained was passed in the absence of Sir Thomas Maitland, and in the time of Sir Frederick Adam. It was received by the people as a boon and a blessing; and the peasantry expressed a very great wish to have it enforced. They were anxious that the property to which it related should be appropriated to the use for which it was originally intended; and, with this view, that it should be taken out of the hands of private individuals, who dealt with it in an improper manner. There were, therefore, circumstances connected with the machinery of this bill, which fully justified it. On this point the Hon. Gentleman adduced no cases except that of Alessandro Vatalio. Now, in that instance, he could not see that any principle of justice had been violated. He knew of no circumstance which could have led the Hon. Member to think that the person alluded to had been unfairly treated. At all events he had the satisfaction of knowing that no such feeling existed in the minds of the person whose case had been quoted. He, as appeared from his own letter, was perfectly satisfied with the treatment he had received. In a letter dated Corfu, March 23, and addressed by Alessandro Vatalio to Sir T. Maitland, he found, instead of expressions of disapprobation (which, if the Hon. Member's statement had been correct, would no doubt have filled the letter), nothing but the warmest acknowledgments of gratitude. The letter ran thus:—"May it please your Excellency, I have received with the profoundest gratitude, the favour which your Excellency has condescended to show, and my feelings, which are overpowered, prompt me to say much but their violence prevents me. I feel for your Excellency the deepest impression

of esteem and affection, heightened by gratitude. I feel that delightful sentiment to its fullest extent. Will your Lordship receive the testimony of my humble respect, and that of my family, whose ardent prayer is, that Heaven may bless you the longest day you live." (*hear, and laughter.*) Whatever laughter this letter might excite, it was quite clear that this particular case could not be one which, with reference to the whole of the circumstances, justified the interpretation put upon it by the Hon. Member. He called on the Hon. Member to adduce other instances; and he debied, in the outset, that any oppressive acts had been committed under the law in question. The Hon. Member might have cited various cases where the individuals affected by the law complained of its operation; but it did not, therefore, follow that they had been unjustly treated. There was one case in which property that had been leased for three generations was affected; and, naturally enough, the parties who had been so long in possession thought it extremely hard that the property should go back to the family by which it was originally held. But, hard as it might appear, the Honourable Member could not argue that the property did not legally belong to the family of the grantors. The law was passed for the purpose of rescuing for the use of the church, and for no other reason, grants and emoluments which were unjustly intercepted; and the measure, though perhaps it might be faulty in its details, was not unacceptable to the whole population of those islands. With respect to the confusion at Zante, which the Honourable Gentleman attributed to an attack on the church property, his statement had, he knew, created a very strong impression on the minds of many individuals, particularly with reference to the case of Martenengo. But how did that case stand? and of what injustice could the individual complain? One of the first acts of the legislative assembly of the islands was, to place the crime of high treason under the immediate cognizance of the head of the high police. As Sir T. Maitland stood in that situation, he was armed with power over that offence. And how did he act? He did that which every man must admit was most just—he remitted the case to a proper tribunal. The individual was found guilty; and, if the punishment to which he was sentenced wounded the feelings of gentlemen, it must give them pleasure to know, that that punishment was commuted. The Honourable Member alluded to the case of Camberlini and Rossi, one of whom had been deprived of his employment, and the other punished in a different manner, because they drew up a petition, which was meant to be forwarded to this country. The fact was, that they acted illegally. By the charter it was provided that petitions should be sent to England through the High Commissioner. The Hon. Member, in touching on this point, had not read the whole of the petition in question. (*hear.*) That petition was illegal, as it had not been handed over to the High Commissioner to be by him examined, and then sent to the mother country. That petition, he would contend, stated that the Constitutional Charter was a disgrace to those who composed it—that it was the device of those who wished to place all the power in the hands of one, and thus reduce the Government to a despotism. It was therefore disrespectful to the Legislative Assembly, insulting to the High Commissioner, and no less insulting to the Sovereign of this country, who had confirmed the national Charter. These circumstances were all to be weighed, together with other practices of the parties to petitioning. Was there not every reason to suppose, from the very nature of the petition, that it was not intended to be transmitted to the Lord High Commissioner, or to the King? Was it not pretty clear that it was meant for treasonable purposes? It was on these grounds that steps were taken against the parties. It was impossible to argue the case with analogy to petitions in this country. Situated as those islands were, it was necessary to be guided, in a very considerable degree, by a reference to the practices of those by whom the petition was drawn up. During the whole of this proceeding, the Hon. Member had reasoned the question on the analogy between this country and the Ionian Islands, which, he conceived, was very unfair, because no person could contend that the people in those islands had the same proportion of liberty which the people of England enjoyed. Making allowance for this, the conduct of Sir T. Maitland was, in this instance, very different from what the Honourable Member represented it to be. The Honourable Member, in the next place adverted to what had occurred during the period which had elapsed since his last motion on this subject. He had earnestly called the attention of the House to the manner in which the people in those islands had been treated since last he introduced the subject. He complained that martial law had been proclaimed, and that the people had been deprived of their arms. Now it should be observed, that martial law was the permanent condition of those islanders until Sir T. Maitland took the command. With respect to the people being deprived of their arms without any justification of the act, the statement of the Honourable Member was not accurate. There were strong concurrent circumstances which placed the policy of that measure beyond doubt, and no cruelty was exercised towards those who were subjected to its operation. He would ask the Hon. Member, did the people of those islands feel themselves disgraced by this measure? The British troops were not numerous; they were scattered in various directions, and there were 50,000 of the inhabitants in arms. Now, if the measure were viewed with a hostile feeling, how did it happen that, under these circum-

stances, it was carried into effect, without any thing being done, which approached, in the slightest degree, to opposition or violence? Under martial law, he might be permitted to observe, no punishment, except whipping, had been inflicted; and that in the case of only one individual had been sentenced to receive fifty lashes. With respect to what had occurred at Patras, it was sufficient to observe, that it could not be permitted to the inhabitants of those islands to proceed there, and adopt a line of conduct which British subjects would not be suffered to pursue. It was necessary to observe that Mr. Philip Green, the Consul at that place, had intended to prosecute certain persons for a misrepresentation of his conduct; but, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it was found impossible to carry on the prosecution. He had, however, published a formal disclaimer of all that had been alleged against him. (*here Mr. Wilnot read an extract from the Monitor, denying the statement, relative to his conduct at Patras, which had appeared in some foreign journals.*) This was an authorised extract from a French paper; and, if the Hon. Member asked him the question, he would say that it was sanctioned by Mr. Green himself; it answered the charges that had been alleged against him, and contained a formal disclaimer of the atrocious conduct which had been attributed to him at Patras. All such statements ought to be received with caution; for the more they considered the state of feeling in that country, the more they ought to hesitate before they gave implicit confidence to any report, when they knew that passion was so strong, and feeling was so weak. The Honourable Member in the next place, alluded to the affair that had occurred at Zante, where, he stated, a Greek brig was stranded; and when a part of the crew attempted to land, they were fired on by the soldiers. This was not the case. The soldiers of the island came down to enforce the existing law, and were resisted. They surrounded the party who had landed, and fired two shots over their heads. The person in command of the Greek party caused his force to fire—a cry of murder was immediately heard, and it was found that an officer was killed. With respect to the state of the islands, the last dispatches declared them to be perfectly tranquil; and at that time martial law was about to be removed. This was directly contrary to the description which the Hon. Member had given of their present situation. As to the feeling in favour of the Greeks, which those people had manifested, it was not at all wonderful. It was not surprising such a sympathy should exist between those who had one common origin. (*hear, hear.*) Indeed, no man who possessed the slightest sensibility could avoid deploring the sufferings which the Greeks endured under the Turkish Government. (*hear, hear.*) And if there were any thing to diminish, and lower, and dilute their sympathies on this subject, it was to be found in the atrocities that characterized the present warfare. He therefore did not understand the propriety of entertaining an extreme sympathy on this question; and, as Sir T. Maitland was directed to hold an attitude of the strictest neutrality, and to exert his best efforts for the preservation of tranquillity, he did not think that Gallant Officer was blamable in issuing a proclamation declaring that the property of those who left the island to join the Greeks, and who thus broke the neutrality, should be confiscated. Under all the circumstances, he had great pleasure in stating that the islands were in a much better situation now than they had been. Their revenue was advancing, their institutions were improving, and year after year their habits were becoming more congenial to the progress of rational liberty. From the improvements in their revenue; it could not be doubted that they would hereafter be enabled to defray the expense of the troops which the protecting nation supplied. There were one or two other points connected with this question, to which he felt it necessary to allude. In the first place, he could not avoid noticing the anxiety which had been manifested by the public press to prejudge this question. (*hear, hear, hear.*) The most unfounded and monstrous calumnies had been propagated in the newspapers on this subject since the beginning of the year. Since January last, the most deliberate falsehoods had been constantly asserted in the public Papers relative to the Government of the Ionian Islands, and some of them had appeared so lately as yesterday. (*hear, hear.*) He called the attention of the House particularly to this point, because he wished to shew how unfairly the Government of those Islands had been attacked. An accusation was made in the Public Papers, that by paying 15 per cent. Government might take possession of the property of any persons trading to those islands. What was the fact? An *ad valorem* duty was established in the islands, as was the case in England and America; and the whole process was this:—If the person importing an article would not pay the *ad valorem* duty, he was offered 115*l.* for goods which he declared to be worth 100*l.* The reason for this practice was perfectly clear. It was to prevent any fraud on the revenue. If the value set down by the importer was satisfactory, the offer was not made; and if it were not satisfactory, he was not forced to except the offer, and thus no possible injury could be done. Sir T. Maitland had also been censured for introducing a monopoly of corn. The fact was, that Sir T. Maitland had, at one time, removed the monopoly, and he did not renew it until and absolute scarcity prevailed, (there being corn sufficient only for a very few days on the islands), which rendered the renewal absolutely necessary. He mentioned these things to shew that there was scarcely a point

of the civil government of those islands that had not been made the object of deliberate attack; and no attack had been spared in overrating, overcharging, and falsely colouring, all the acts which that Government had performed. He, however, was persuaded, that the more the subject was considered, the more it was sifted, the more praise worthy would appear the course of policy that had been adopted. It must not, however, be taken abstractedly; it must be coupled and connected with a view of the circumstances of the time, and more particularly with reference to the situation of the adjoining country. If the Hon. Member would look to the date of the alleged transaction (relative to a sale of gunpowder) with Ali Pacha, who was not friendly to the Turks, at least latterly, he would find that his information was wrong. That Sir Thomas Maitland had maintained the strictest neutrality, was evident from this circumstance, that his conduct drew forth remonstrances and complaints both from the Turks and Greeks. The information which he had given would enable the House to decide whether the measures adopted in the Ionian Islands were measures of aggression, or whether they were not thoroughly justified and the most humane which could in circumstances have been devised. He felt great responsibility attached to himself on this occasion, and regretted that he had not been prepared to do more justice to the question. Upon the whole view of the subject, he thought the motion unnecessary; and when the House considered all the circumstances he hoped they would consider the measures now enforced as merely continued, and not introduced by the present Government. He would therefore move the previous question on the two first Resolutions, which were only assertions; and the House would agree with him in negating the other Resolutions.

Colonel Davies and Mr. J. Williams (the new Member for Lincoln) rose at the same time, but the former gave way; and after the latter had made a few observations, in support of the motion, the gallery was cleared for a division, when the numbers—

For Mr. Hume's motion.....	67
Against it.....	152
Majority.....	—85

FOREIGN CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

On the motion of Lord Londonderry, this Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. The second reading of it was fixed for this day week.

The other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned at Eleven o'clock.

Army.

WAR-OFFICE, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1823.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Henry Wellesley, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hotchkin, promoted. Dated 9th May, 1823.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, William Armit, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Westera, promoted. Dated 9th May, 1823.

6th Ditto, Cornet Philip Wiss, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Cornet, vice William Martin, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 9th May 1823.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet Sir Thomas Wollaston White, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Moore, who exchanges. Dated 9th May 1823.

14th Ditto, Lieutenant William Beckwith, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Petre, who retires. Dated 9th May 1823. Cornet John Williams Willes, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Beckwith. Dated 9th May 1823. Cornet Horatio Ross, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Willes. Dated 9th May 1823.

16th Ditto, Cornet Willoughby Moore, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice White, who exchanges. Dated 9th May 1823.

21st Ditto, Hospital-Assistant John Freer, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Boyd, deceased. Dated 9th May 1823.

38th Ditto, Lieutenant Thomas Kerr, from the half-pay of the 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice D. Osborn, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 9th May 1823.

41st Ditto, Captain Lord George Bestinck, from half-pay of the 50th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Bassett Sanderson, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 9th May 1823.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Edward Pyndar Lygon, of the 2d Life Guards, to be Colonel in the Army. Dated 27th April 1823.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and City and County of the same, Henry Wenman Newman, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 16th April 1823.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Chester, James Sedgwick, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 10th May 1823. James Hilton, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above. Richard Fotherbrooke Buckley, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above. Henry Hesketh, Junr. Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.

WHITEHALL, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1823.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Stephens Edwards, of Hilperton, in the county of Wilts, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1823.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Rose Robinson, Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the Shire of Lanark, in the room of Mr. Robert Hamilton, appointed one of the six Ordinary Clerks of Session.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1823.

GRANT TO THE NAVY OF 110,450*l*.

Lord Stowell gave sentence in this case to-day. In June, 1814, the Duke of Wellington transmitted a memorial on behalf of the army, which had been acting under his command in the Peninsula, during the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, and submitted to the consideration of Parliament, the claim which the Army trusted it possessed upon the bounty and favour of the Legislature, for compensation in lieu of the several description of property and stores which had been captured by them. To this memorial, a schedule was annexed, by which the estimated value of such captures appeared to be 910,450*l*. Eventually, Parliament granted to the army 800,000*l*; and subsequently allotted to the navy as a "grant for naval prize" 110,450*l*. By the 46th, 55th, and 57th of Geo. III., all proceeds of prize, and all grants of money for naval prize, are rendered liable to a per centage of 5*l*. per cent., payable to Greenwich Hospital, in aid of the funds of that institution; and the present case came before the Court under these peculiar circumstances.—The agent of Lord Keith and of the naval officers and seamen employed in the detachments which operated on the north coast of Spain, in conjunction with the Guerillas (and which were successively under the command of Sir Home Popham, Sir George Collier, and Admiral Pearesse), conceiving the present grant to be one of naval prize, had paid the per centage on it, amounting to nearly 6,000*l*. into the treasury of the hospital. Subsequently, however, the case of the grant given for the capture of Genoa being heard in this Court, and it being determined that that was the case of a conjunct expedition of sea and land forces, so that it did not come within the limits of those grants on which the per centage was payable, it was imagined that the present case, being one of continued co-operation between the army and navy, particularly at St. Sebastian, was also in the nature of a conjunct expedition. It was consequently assumed that the money had been paid in error, and a motion was granted against Greenwich Hospital, calling upon it to show cause why its treasury should not refund such amount.

Lord Stowell held that the present case did not come within the meaning of conjunct expeditions; and that the per centage had not been paid in error.

Chimney-Sweepers.—"I like to meet a Sweep—understand me—not a grown sweeper—old chimney-sweepers are by no means attractive—but one of those tender novices, blooming through their first nightride the maternal washings not quite effaced from the cheek—such as come forth with the dawn, or somewhat earlier, with their little professional notes sounding like the *peep peep* of the young sparrow; or liker to the matin lark should I pronounce them, in their aerial ascents not seldom anticipating the sun-rise?—I have a kindly yearning toward these dim specks—poor blots—innocent blackness—I reverence these young Africans of our own growth—these almost Clergy imps, who sport their cloth without assumption; and from their little pulpits (the tops of chimneys) in the nipping air of a December morning, preach a lesson of Patience to mankind.—When a child, what a mysterious pleasure it was to witness their operations! To see a chit no bigger than oneself enter, one knew not by what process, into what seemed the *faucis Averni*—to pursue him in imagination as he went sounding on through so many dark stifling caverns, horrid shades! To shudder with the idea that "now, surely, he must be lost for ever!" To revive at hearing his feeble shout of discovered day-light—and then (O fullness of delight!) running out of doors, to come just in time to see the sable phenomenon emerge, in safety, the brandished weapon of his art victorious like some flag waved over a conquered citadel! I seem to remember having been told, that a bad sweep was once left in a stack with his brush, to indicate which way the wind blew. It was an awful spectacle certainly; not much unlike the old stage-direction in *Macbeth*, where the "Apparition of a Child crowned, with a tree in his hand, rises."—Reader, if thou meetest one of these small gentry in thy early rambles, it is good to give him a penny. It is better to give him twopence. If it be stormy whether, and to the proper troubles of his hard occupation a pair of kiked heels (no unusual accompaniment) be superadded, the demand on thy humanity will surely rise to a tester."—So says the kind and gifted ELIA (in his *Praise of Chimney sweepers*, an article in the last *London Mag.*) and who, with hearts less hard than a Chimney-sweeper's shovel, would reject his considerate recommendation?—[By the way, there is a masterly article on the *Elgin Marbles*, in this same number of the *London*, which every lover of art should "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest."]

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—489—

Dramatic.

THE MIDNIGHT HOUR, AND MY LANDLADY'S GOWN.

The representation of these two entertaining Pieces drew a very respectable audience together at Chowringhee on Friday last, and the expectations of the most sanguine were, we have no doubt, fully answered.

In the first Piece, which is a Three Act Comedy, from the French of M. Damaniant, called "*Guerre Ouverte; ou Ruse contre Ruse*," the constant succession of incident and bustle contributed to keep attention alive to the last, and every succeeding scene brought with it a portion of new pleasure.

The character of THE MARQUIS was very well sustained in all its parts. THE GENERAL supported his veteran frankness with great good humour and propriety. SEBASTIAN, though in a new line, was most successful throughout; and the deaf MATHIAS frequently entertaining. JULIA justified the expectations of those accustomed to witness her performances: CECILY was a perfect representation of a Spanish Governante; and the arch and lively FLORA confirmed in all respects the truth of a recent assertion, that she is constantly improving in her manner of acting.

If we were to particularize the scenes to which we thought the greatest effect were given, we should name the reading of FLORA's Letter by SEBASTIAN; the bet between THE MARQUIS and THE GENERAL, as to the carrying off JULIA before midnight; and the conference with DONNA CECILY which preceded it. The appearance of THE MARQUIS as a Journeyman Mantua-maker, and his enthusiastic admiration of JULIA's fine shape, was not the least amusing of the incidents of the evening; and the cunning contrivance of FLORA to secure her fellow-servant NICOLAS in the large chest was very naturally and archly done. The Pavilion Scene between SEBASTIAN and FLORA was equally good; and the unwilling execution of the Song of the latter, accompanied on her guitar, when it was difficult to say whether "*Ma chere Amie*" was invoked in love, in anger, or in grief, afforded infinite amusement. The escape of JULIA, led off in male apparel instead of her Lover, and the happy illustration by the old GENERAL of the maxim, that "a man never looks so ridiculous as when he is caught in his own snare," were also exceedingly diverting; as well as the return of the old Uncle from his Niece's bed-room, with the figure of a Young Child made up of linen, found in the place of the bird that had flown.

Indeed, from the commencement to the termination of this amusing Piece, the interest was never once suffered to flag; and we believe the entertainment afforded by it was general throughout the House.

Of the After-Piece, MY LANDLADY'S GOWN, the success was equally happy. SIR PASCAL PARADOX appeared to greater advantage in this character than in the NICOLAS of the previous Piece. PERCEVAL was correct, and did full justice to the part; JOGUND not less at ease than he always appears to be, whatever the description of character he undertakes. MR. TIMOTHY BURTON exceeded himself, and it was difficult to persuade oneself that it was the same individual who had played SEBASTIAN. We hardly ever remember to have seen so complete a metamorphosis by mere dress and painting; and tho' SEBASTIAN was very well done, MR. BURTON was altogether far superior as a specimen of richly comic acting. But the life and soul of the whole Piece was the admirable and successful *Debutant*, who personated DERMOT O'FLINN. We do not remember a more successful first appearance in broad Farce, (always excepting the inimitable NICOLAS TWILL of TOO LATE FOR DINNER,) on the Chowringhee Boards; and we but echo the hope of hundreds, we are sure, when we express our own, that this genuine Son of Erin may as often delight us with his flashes of Irish humour as his well remembered predecessor and relative had so successfully done before him. Among the Female characters (to use an Irishism which may well be pardoned in such excellent company), the Gentleman who did Mrs. HIGGINGBOTTOM proved

himself equal to the task he had undertaken, and never looked or acted the Woman better than on this occasion. BIDDY was also sly and engaging in one or two parts of her performance; and LAURETTE, though still wanting animation, offers hopes of improvement.

On the whole, the last Piece seemed to be the favorite of the two; and would have justified our going more into detail, particularly on the merits of JACK JOGUND; the recital of his doubling the Bailiffs, by personating the widow of a dear husband, who had been in heaven two years; the drunken bravery of MR. TIMOTHY BURTON; and the perpetually successful sallies of that "broth of a Boy" MR. DERMOT O'FLINN; but to do this would require us almost to reprint the Farce entire, which would be an infringement on our space that we could not well justify towards those whose claims on it are constantly pressing themselves on our attention.

We cannot close this Notice without expressing a hope that the benevolent proposal of THEATRICALS, as to the getting up a Performance for the Benefit of the Distressed Irish, will not be lost sight of. The spirit that is abroad on this subject promises a large and liberal support to such a measure, and we shall rejoice most cordially and sincerely to see it carried into immediate effect.

Breach of the Sabbath.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

When I addressed you on the breach of the Sabbath, it was not my intention to cast reflections on any individual: for I willingly gave every credit to our Pastors, and I believe that the much esteemed person, now at the head of our clerical establishment, deserves to be respected as a man, and honored as an unaffected pious Christian. But I spoke strongly, because I was anxious that my address should have effect, and I put it home directly to the Teachers and Guardians of our Religion, to rouse them from what appears to me a criminal apathy, to the exercise of their legitimate functions, by pointing out to authorities, the necessity of respecting the laws of God. Now your Correspondent, N. T. seems entirely unacquainted with any general, public, authorised, breach of the Sabbath. If he is ignorant of the fact, I beg to inform him, that it is well known, and notorious, that Public Works are carried on of a Sunday, that Convicts are compelled to execute their tasks of a Sunday, and that many Public Offices are kept open of a Sunday; all which, I believe, will be admitted to be violations of the command contained in the 20th Chapter of Exodus, 10th verse. "But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates." These words appear clear and unequivocal: yet Natives are employed in works, Convicts driven to their tasks, European Christians compelled to attend business, all which must have been well known to Chaplains at the different stations, where they may have resided in India.

There then, appears at least, something wrong in all this, and it is surely proper that steps should be taken to rectify it; but who are the proper persons to take these steps, who should make representations, on such subjects, to the proper authorities? Certainly, those who have charge of our spiritual affairs; more particularly as the evil is not confined to public business, but private merchants and others, pursuing the example, keep open their establishments, and the Sabbath, even under a Christian Government, loses all its sanctity. I have now simply stated the facts, and if I am wrong I wish to be set right; but if I am right, I wish the wrong to be rectified.

Calcutta, September 30, 1822.

ARGUS.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	8 58
Evening,	9 24

Painting in Houses.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I wish to bring to notice, through the means of your widely diffused JOURNAL, a custom which, I perceive, to be very prevalent in Calcutta, and which must be highly injurious to health. I mean, that of persons while one part of their dwelling is under repair and painting, residing in another part, and before the paint is sufficiently inoffensive, or the white-washing completely absorbed in the wall and dry, they do not hesitate to occupy those apartments. Now, my good Sir, unfortunately, Non-Medical Sum, or else I would enter into all the minutiae of the causes, why such a proceeding is injurious to health, suffice it to say, that I have known of several cases in which it has proved not only obnoxious to the grown up inmates of the house; but most pernicious to the younger part of the family, especially little infants.

My object in communicating the above is to put people on their guard, and to make them refrain from pursuing a custom which is but too prevalent in this city, and must in the present damp weather be highly injurious. If your Correspondent, P. Durramtallah, would favor the public by professionally pointing out the cause, and how the ill effect of newly white-washed and painted rooms occur, he will confer a special obligation on

Your's truly,

Circular Road, Oct. 1822.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Anglo-Asiatics.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I have been highly gratified by a perusal of the columns of your JOURNAL of the 30th ultimo, containing Extracts from a Pamphlet addressed to William Wilberforce, Esq. not yet published, on the subject of the Anglo-Asiatic Society of British India; and I am convinced it must have also been a source of much real gratification to others, situated similarly to myself, to perceive that some notice has at length been taken of, I may say, our hitherto neglected, nay, I may add, in consequence of an illiberal and unjust prejudice entertained against us by Europeans, our despised race.

If requires very little discernment to perceive that the fault of our being what we are, does not rest with us; as we are not self-created beings, but the blame ought more properly to attach to our fathers, who, as being Europeans, should at least have obtained for us some sort of consideration from Europeans, especially when it is considered that it is owing to themselves we are what we are, and they themselves are the original cause of our being Anglo-Asiatics.

There is no æra in the epoch of Indian History, however, in which the unfortunate Eurasians have met with such kind consideration as in the present, and we are much indebted to our humane and benevolent Governor for the kind interest he has taken in our welfare and behalf. Witness the numerous persons, who, from the liberality of an enlightened Administration, are provided with a decent subsistence in the different Public Offices of Government, the employment of several of our class in the Auxiliary and Dromedary Corps, &c. and even in the Medical Line. Again, behold the kind consideration of Government in granting, to those in their employ, the privilege enjoyed by their Civil and Military Servants, of procuring Medicine from the Honourable Company's Dispensary free of all costs, and on a recent occasion when a petition was presented by us, humanely ordering certain professional Gentleman, not in the service, to draw for medicines on our account. Are these kindnesses thrown away on Anglo-Asiatics? No;—gratitude warms the breast of every one of us, and it is by such acts as these alone that the European draws us closer to himself, and while such is the case, every Eurasian will be proud to assimilate with Europeans and fight to

the last drop of their blood, should it ever be necessary, in the cause of Old England and her brave sons.

But there is another thing worthy of observation. These two, at present, distinct classes, the Europeans and Anglo-Asiatics, must, in the due course of time, by intermarriage, be incorporated into one body. Why not then commence showing them, as Members of Society, some degree of consideration and attention (more especially as the present head of the British Government in India has already graciously condescended, in the benevolence of his heart, to take some favorable notice of their heretofore neglected case), by employing them in situations of which they have been hitherto debarred even from looking up to; and I will be bound to say, on further encouragement being held out, that their honesty, worth, zeal, fidelity and diligence will ever ensure to them the approbation of Government, and Government will be convinced, from the faithful discharge of their services, that they have too long been blind to the real merits of the neglected Anglo-Asiatics.

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Sept. 11, 1822.

AN ANGLO-ASIATIC.

King's Royal Irish Dragoons.

Division Orders by Major General Lewis Thomas, C. B. Commanding the Cawnpore Division of the Army,

HEAD QUARTERS, CAWNPORE, SEPTEMBER 14, 1822.

The Review this-morning, of His Majesty's 8th (or K. R. I.) Regiment of Light Dragoons, afforded Major General Thomas the highest species of satisfaction, in fact, a mingled sensation of pleasure and admiration, having for its source the interesting spectacle of a Corps of European Cavalry, which after a service of twenty years in India, under all the disadvantages of climate, and a tropical sun, appeared to vie with any Corps of the same description, he had ever seen even in Europe, and exhibiting practical proof, that whether in point of freshness and vigour, and in all the powerful energies of that branch of an Army, or a familiar intimacy with, and display of the most masterly manœuvres, together with the numerous minor attentions of the best disciplined Corps, the 8th Dragoons stands in all eminently conspicuous.

2nd.—The Major General is sorry the departure of this noble Corps for Europe will debar him an opportunity of seeing them at the half-yearly Inspection, when it would be in his power to do this justice to their merits in his confidential reports to the Horse Guards: and of which he could certainly not speak too highly, as well of the men as their Officers. Proud may Major Deare and his Officers be of such a Corps. To Major Deare their Commander, in particular, who accompanied them originally from Europe, and must have had so large a share in their discipline, it must be peculiarly a subject of self gratification and delight.

3rd.—But the Major General feels it would be unjust to limit his praise of the 8th Dragoons to their merits in a Military point of view; what will be no less appreciated is the estimate in which their moral and social virtues had been held by all classes of people, as well the Natives of this country as their fellow countrymen of Europe, evinced by the former in various affectionate and affecting instances of good will and kindness towards them wherever stationed.

4th.—The Major General takes this opportunity of bidding farewell to the Regiment; although he has not had the good fortune to be often at the same Station with the 8th, or personally acquainted with many of them, he saw enough in the party Major Deare had with him on the service at Callingham, to be perfectly satisfied that the Regiment at large will ever be an honor to the British Army, and he is quite sure, he has the united voice of the Cawnpore community with him in expressing their regret at the loss of their society, and in wishing them a prosperous voyage to Europe, with health and happiness in whatever part of the world they may be destined.

Advertisement.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Be pleased to insert the following, in your widely circulated Paper, that a poor love-sick swain may no longer live in gloomy singleness.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wanted, by a young man of family, figure, and rather fashionable manners, (a little bit of a Dandy) a Wife. She must be well made, accomplished, and of genteel connections, but must not belong to the family of the Evergreens that have made such a noise in the JOURNAL of late. Money would be some slight recommendation, as although the Advertiser is an Eligible, yet he finds the "Siller" a scarce commodity. Should any Lady possessing the forementioned qualifications wish to have a conference previous to final arrangements, the Advertiser is to be found near No. 1 Chowringhee. Application to be made to A. B.

N. B. No blood of the house of Timour must flow in the Lady's veins.

Knight's Moves in Chess.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Under the head of "Knight's Trick at Chess" (I observe, on looking over an old volume of the JOURNAL,) your Correspondent "TOBIAS," in a letter dated December 3, 1821, gives a Tamul Rule for its easy accomplishment, namely, "Prance forward five paces and retreat one step: complete the course with circular (spiral) involutions," and at the conclusion he apostrophizes very *kanakhadikaramly* at the splendid effect of the knight's *retreat* in his sixth movement! TOBIAS seems also to have been particularly pleased at having brought to light this Rule, as being so very superior to a mere *method*; whereas, so obviously is this Tamul Production but a mere *method* (though a very excellent one), and the supposed Rule only an unnecessary explanation of it, that on putting it to practice the method only is worthy of consideration, and for once that it accommodates itself to the Rule, it runs fifteen times counter to it!

On accompanying the Knight entirely over the Diagram attached to the above letter, I discovered that retreat whilst advance was optional, was an unnecessary sacrifice of simplicity in the Tamul scheme, of which I have therefore given the following modification, (and a Rule to please TOBIAS, though it necessarily, like the Tamul one, is but of partial application.)

24	37	62	1	14	27	40	3
61	12	25	38	63	2	15	28
36	23	$\frac{0}{64}$	13	26	39	4	41
11	60	55	52	47	50	29	16
22	35	46	49	56	53	42	5
59	10	57	54	51	48	17	30
34	21	8	45	32	19	6	43
9	58	33	20	7	44	31	18

Rule.—At any corner of the Chess Board from the third diagonal square, move round continually on the exterior band till the completion of the 46th move, whence by similar involutions having passed entirely over the centre, complete the outer course

with the same regularity. (N. B.—This method is so exceedingly simple, that no one will require after the first experiment—to count to the 46th move.)

TOBIAS seems to have thought, that the ablest Mathematicians in Europe had failed to complete the 64th move of the knight; the following is the plan devised in the last century, by an Officer in the Imperial Service.

64	13	40	27	10	23	38	25
41	28	63	12	39	26	9	22
14	1	50	55	62	11	24	37
29	42	61	58	51	36	21	8
2	15	54	49	56	59	52	35
43	30	57	60	53	48	7	20
16	3	32	45	18	5	34	47
31	44	17	4	33	46	19	6

From either of these Diagrams, it is obvious the knight may commence his tour of 64 steps *at any square*: but I am doubtful if TOBIAS, or the Tamul Author was aware of it, or of there being to every scheme of the kind no less than 512 variations! From the above two I have consequently deduced the skeletons of 1024 different diagrams, not one of which, Mr. Editor, promises to be so very easy of practice as the first one herein given.

It appears now extraordinary that Messrs. Demolivre, Montmort, Mairan and others, did not stumble upon one of so many ways of effecting the object of their pursuit. By the bye TOBIAS refers to a solution by PHILO-PHILIDOR in the JOURNAL of November 30, 1821; but your Paper of that date contains no such article.

Your's, &c.

W—.

Jaum, Sept. 10, 1822.

Hindoo Eating.

To the Editor of the Summachar Chundrika.

SIR,

Having something to detain me in this city, I keep company with several persons of respectability, and also dine with them. But among the manners of eating here, the first thing that appears to me to be ridiculous, is, that the poor as well as the rich guests are allowed to sit in the same line when eating, although the latter should want a dignity of family, and the former be noble Kooleens, yet regard is paid only to riches, and the wealthy guests are served in silver plate, whereas the others have only plantain leaves. There is a distinction observed also in food. Secondly; that persons just come are allowed to sit in the same line with those who are in the middle of their meal, and the consequence is, that the latter cannot rise, even after they have finished their dinner, until the others have theirs also, and I hope every body is aware of the satisfaction felt at sitting on the bare ground and swallowing their meat without ever having time to masticate it. In order to reap the fruit of any religious ceremonies performed, it is necessary that an entertainment should be given to the Brahmins without any distinction being made, for they are all equally Brahmins. But it should also be remembered that it is not according to the number of Brahmins, thus entertained, but to the gratification of those persons, that the blessings of heaven are held in store.

Now as it would be impossible to repeat all this to every great person one by one, by thus publishing it in the CHUNDRIKA, its able readers might judge of the merits of the representation.

KAUNGALL BAUNGALL.

Prison Reflections.

Why should sorrow each happier feeling controul,
When depriv'd of some comforts to liberty given?
Is it, that sympathy touched the soul,
Which, prison'd in clay, is detained from Heaven?

Deep and constant regret for lost joys of the world,
May be type of that judgment set forth to our eyes;
When from heavenly blessings the sinner is hurld
To where "fire is not quench'd and the worm never dies!"

The Pris'ner on earth soon or late must be freed,
His woes and his joys in short space must be o'er;
But how awful his fate, if for ever decreed,
Hope of comfort and bliss to experience no more!

'Tis for trial of faith, man, a sojourner here,
In errors and doubt is permitted to stray;
There's but one real solace his sorrows to cheer,
But one guiding star to enlighten his way!

As to Theseus the clue Ariadne gave,
Which unravel'd the mazes the Minotaur wove;
So Heaven hath given Religion to save
Man from sorrow, and raise him to blessings above.

Then repine not, my soul, that thy body confin'd
Is restrained from joys fraught with danger and woe;
One bliss still hast thou, for the mourner design'd,
More pure and more bright than the worldling can know.

October 1, 1822.

A.

Blackwood and John Bull.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

In the JOURNAL of this morning, I observe two Letters, one signed "ESCALAPIUS," and the other, "A SUBSCRIBER," and also an Editorial paragraph of your own, all tending to do away with the impressions likely to exist on the public mind respecting the Letter of "A WRITER," in answer to a late attack "On Writers" extracted from BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, by JOHN BULL.

Ignorant as I am of facts, I must of course presume that the statements of "ESCALAPIUS" and "A SUBSCRIBER," are correct;—but with all this explanation, the case stands simply thus, that the main assertion of "A WRITER" remains uncontradicted, there being no proof that the author of the article in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE was not liberally and hospitably received by the Writers of that period, nor that he did not most ungratefully and ungenerously repay their attentions by a lampoon.

In this case I repeat the Proverb quoted by ESCALAPIUS, that "He who casts the first stone, should be prepared for the assault" Who (I would ask) did cast the first stone? Was it the author of the lampoon, or the Writer who took up his pen to defend his colleagues from the attack contained therein?

I do not think with ESCALAPIUS that the "WRITER" "shows a want of delicacy or generosity" in defending his associates from an illiberal attack, though the author *should* be in England. Would ESCALAPIUS think it indelicate if a libel was written against him by a friend in England and reprinted here, would he (I ask) think it ungenerous to reply to such attack?

One word more at parting. It may be supposed that the letters signed "A WRITER" and QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS were both written by the same person. I beg to state that the first time I saw the letter of "A WRITER" was when it was in the same page of the JOURNAL with my own. I have neither the honor to be A WRITER in the Honorable Company's Service, nor have I the disgrace to be a writer of Lampoons on my intimate friends.

Calcutta, Oct. 4, 1822.

QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS.

Distressed Irish.

"The Subscription for the Relief of the Distressed Irish, has begun with so much spirit and animation, that we are persuaded it will be warmly and generally followed up from all quarters.—We have the pleasure to add the following Report:—

TOWN HALL, OCTOBER 5, 1822.

Proceedings of the Committee for Managing the Subscriptions for the Relief of the Distressed Districts in Ireland.

PRESENT.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, Captain COSTLY,
J. C. C. SUTHERLAND, Esq. ROBERT MCCLINTOCK, Esq.
J. W. HOGG, Esq. L. A. DAVIDSON, Esq.
E. MOLONY, Esq. B. ROBERTS, Esq.
Captain F. MACAN,

1st.—Resolved, that Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN be requested to take the Chair.

2d.—Resolved, that the thanks of the Committee be offered to the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings and the Calcutta Subscribers, for their liberal contributions, since the 2d instant, amounting to 26,563 Rupees.

3d.—Resolved, that as soon as the Sum of £5000 shall have been realized, the Sum be remitted by the Committee to the Hibernian Society in London.

4th.—Resolved, that the Committee meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue their sittings at the same hour every succeeding Saturday, until the objects for which they assemble shall have been fully carried into effect.

5th.—Resolved that the following Gentlemen be added to the General Committee:—WILLIAM MACNAGHTEN, Esq.—CHUNDER COMAR TAGORE,—NOBKISSEN SINGH, and GOPEKISSON DEB.

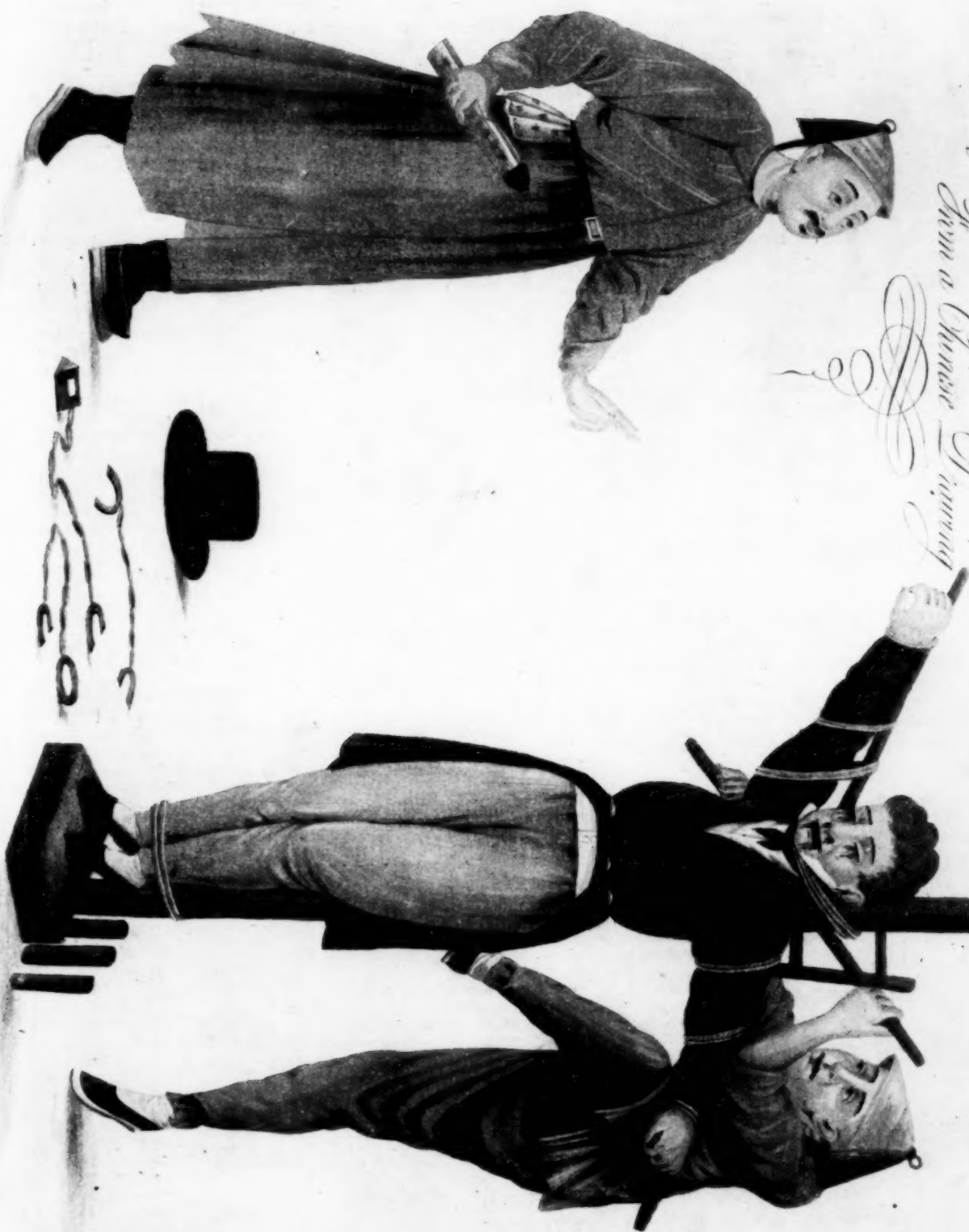
ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

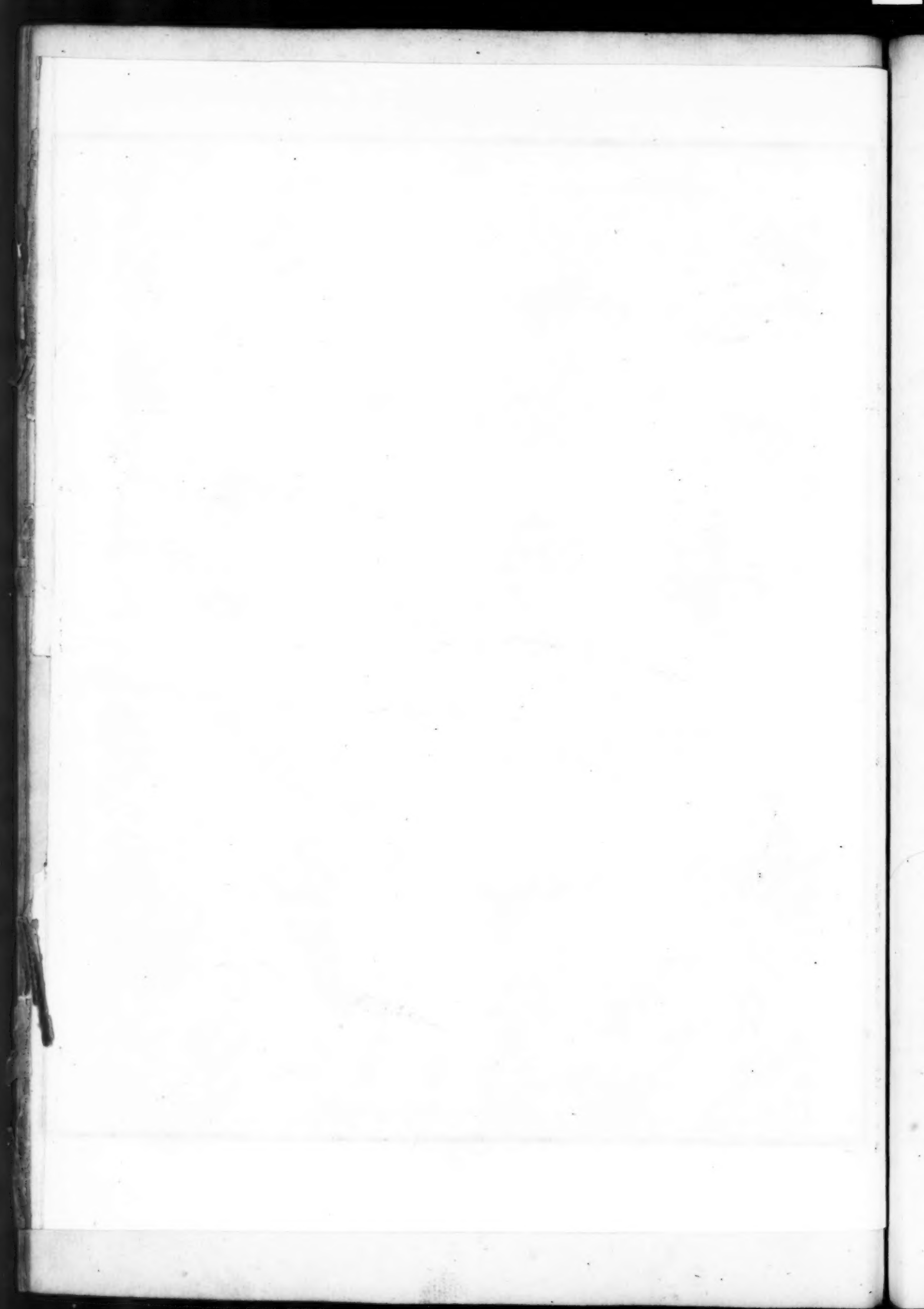
Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Sum already subscribed	24,563	Capt. Bourke,	50
The Most Noble the } Marquess of Hastings, }	2000	Lieut. Garstin,	50
Mrs. G. S. Dick,	25	Doctor Cameron,	50
G. S. Dick,	25	Doctor Hewett,	32
T. Palmer, at Mr. Dick's,	16	A. B.	32
W. Crump,	50	Captain Pope,	32
F. C. Schorm,	16	Holt Mackenzie,	200
N. Hudson,	20	— Chipington,	100
R. Alexander,	16	G. Hunter,	100
D. Shearman,	25	A. Stirling,	50
W. G. Bruce,	25	M. Ricketts,	100
J. Nicolson,	100	George Crowe,	10
George Bacon,	50	Ram Rutton Mullick, ..	200
E. Harding,	32	Dr. Hare,	100
James Molony,	32	Graham and Brewer, ..	200
W. B. Smith,	32	W. Carr,	20
Captain Bean,	32	A Friend,	25
H. Hough,	32	Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Mac-	
J. Q. Stretch,	100	donald, K. C. B.	500
Col. C. Mouat,	200	Major H. Huthwaite, ..	400
Major Coombs,	80	Simpson, Wallace, Rank-	
Major Stewart,	80	en and Co.	300
Major Doveton,	80	John Trotter,	100
Capt. Maddock,	50	G. J. Siddons,	400
Capt. Hutchinson,	50	Captain Macan,	300
Capt. Cooper,	50	A. H. Bléchynden,	100
		Total	31,232

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, OCTOBER 5, 1822.

	BUY.	SELL.
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 19 12	19 4
Unremittable ditto,	11 14	11 10
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, .. }	28 0	27 0

*Thompson the American, known at London
 from a Chance Drawing in October 1821*





ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—493—

Strangling of an American Sailor.

FROM AN AMERICAN PAPER.—WITH AN ENGRAVING.

[A distinguished merchant of this city (Boston) has had the goodness to communicate to us for publication a detailed account, written by a gentleman on the spot—a witness to the whole transaction—of the trial and execution of a sailor at Wampoa belonging to the American ship *EMILY* of Baltimore, for the alleged murder of a Chinese woman. The sailor was accused of having thrown a heavy jar at her, which struck her on the head and knocked her overboard. The account furnishes a curious view of the Chinese administration of justice, besides being interesting from the nature of the facts related, and the national character of the vessel.]

Account of the Trial and fate of the Sailor belonging to the American Ship Emily, executed by the Chinese of Canton.

On Saturday the 6th of October 1821, the day appointed for the trial of Francis Terranova, a seaman on board the ship *EMILY* of Baltimore, on a charge of murder on the person of a Chinese woman, were assembled on board the said ship nearly all the American residents at Canton, the super-cargoes of the different vessels then in port, with their respective captains to witness the trial of the above named seaman, when the following circumstances occurred.

The Pan-yu, or criminal judge of the district in which Wampoa is situated, at an early hour left Canton, and with an immense retinue proceeded to the ship on board of which the trial was to take place. The Hong merchants and linguist were also in attendance. Upon the Pan-yu reaching the deck of the ship he addressed himself to the Americans, and through the linguist declared that the property and the ship were then under his protection, and any damages she might sustain, he would reimburse, upon a proper representation. With this declaration he advanced to the chair of judgement and took his seat. The Hong merchant who secured the ship, and her linguist, were then called up; and after making the usual protestations, acknowledged themselves in their different capacities. The Pan-yu then assured us of his friendly disposition, of his desire to avoid rather than create trouble, of the sacred duty he was about to discharge, and appealed to Heaven for the judgment of the motives by which he himself was actuated.

He then asked what defence the Americans were prepared to make for the prisoner. It was replied, our evidence can prove that the jar which is said to be the instrument that caused her death, was safely delivered by the accused into the hands of the woman, and that she fell overboard at the distance of 30 feet and upwards from the *EMILY*: that she was seen from on board the *HERO* of MALOWN, an English vessel lying near the *EMILY*, to fall overboard whilst in the act of sculling her boat; and that no jar or any such instrument was thrown at her, and caused her falling into the water; that from the relative situation of the boat with the ship, it was impossible to strike the woman on the side of the head on which the wound was inflicted; and that the jar could never have cut the hat in the manner in which we then saw it. We declared as our belief, that the woman having been swept by the strength of the tide some distance from the ship, in her anxiety to regain her station had by a misstep, fallen overboard; and whilst in the act, had struck her head against the pivot on which the scull moves, or the sharp edge of the boat, which caused the wound upon the head.

This defence we urged in a general way; and stated our ability to substantiate by evidence, what we had then declared. The Pan-yu then called for the Chinese witnesses—the husband of the woman drowned, a woman belonging to a hoppo boat along side, and two children, from 8 to 12 years of age, who gave their evidence on their knees, their heads bowed to the earth, but which the Pan-yu had never explained to us. We requested that the woman, who appeared to be the principal witness, should speak to us in English, as she understood it far better than the linguist who, from ignorance, could not explain her testimony, or from fear of offending the Pan-yu who we had already discovered, had prejudged the matter, and was eager for the man's conviction, gave us incorrect statements. The request was refused, but we were then informed that this woman saw the jar thrown, and the woman fall overboard in consequence of the blow.

We immediately attempted to convince the Pan-yu, that from the possession of the hoppo boat, riding astern of the ship, it was impossible for this woman to have witnessed the transaction, and that she had declared, before several gentlemen, who were then present, her total ignorance of the affair, until her attention was called to the cries of a child, when she saw a hat floating on the surface of the water, and a man sculling anxiously towards it. We urged that as she had given contradictory statements, her evidence should be wholly dispensed with. The instruments of torture were then produced, but not applied, and the woman interrogated by the Pan-yu adhering to what she had stated, was excused by him, by saying "she had spoken differently to gain the favour of the Americans, but she now spoke truth; if not, he assured us

heaven would punish her."—We then proved that the children, produced as witnesses, saw no part of the affair, as they were brought from shore, some time after it had occurred. To this, nor to any thing we urged, would the Pan-yu listen, and invariably silenced Hoqua and the Linguist, when they were explaining our statements. He said he had himself seen the woman and the jar; he believed the man guilty; if he had judged wrongfully, it was heaven's business, and in a passion rose from his chair to conclude the trial. We then complained of his conduct to the Hong merchants, and accused them of a breach of their contract, inasmuch as they had not heard our witnesses. The Pan-yu was prevailed on to resume his chair, and an American sailor was brought forward, but the judge seemed determined not to hear him, and after about half an hour spent in the greatest confusion, the Pan-yu in a rage, left the deck, and repaired on board his own boat, leaving the Hong merchants and Linguists to see he was obeyed.

Thus concluded this mockery of justice, where the Chinese had agreed to receive foreign evidence upon the same footing as their own, and equal confidence should be reposed in them. After the Pan-yu had left the ship, the Hong merchants in his name demanded the prisoner. We expressed our dissatisfaction in the most pointed manner, and accused them of a breach of faith, reminded them of their promises and engagements, and expressed our conviction that the man was prejudged, and this trial was only a faint to obtain possession of his person. We notwithstanding acknowledged ourselves amenable to the laws of the country, and declared no resistance would be made to their enforcement, but as they had violated every principle of honor and good faith, and as a contract violated by one party, is not binding on the other, we positively declined surrendering the man except to force, and with him, we struck the flag, and surrendered the ship.—We are now in your power—the ship is surrounded by many Boats—we in number only about forty—you as many hundred—take the man—but the flag shall never wave over the heads of those it cannot protect against injustice. This circumstance, though in itself of no importance, had such an effect on the Pan-yu, that he refused to take the man, if striking the flag was to be the consequence. The Hong merchants however, made many attempts to overreach us by their promises of a fair trial at Canton; but experience had taught us by wisdom, and we knew what faith should be placed in their representations.—In short we were resolute, and striking the flag was the "sine qua non" of our negotiation.

When the Pan-yu discovered our resolution not tacitly to submit to his reasonable demands, he sent on board the ship and put Atom, the linguist, in chains; and soon after, Pacqua, the security merchant, suffered the like disgrace. Shortly after, in a violent passion, he left the ship, and ordered the Hong merchants to follow him to the city, where he would lay a statement of the case before the Viceroy of the province. We were at first greatly at a loss in accounting for the strange and unheard of violation of every article agreed upon for the occasion; but we have since discovered, that the Hong merchants relying on the plant and accommodating disposition of the Americans, and their own cunning, to get possession of the man under almost any circumstances, deceived both the Pan-yu and us; and as the organ of communication between the parties, delivered false messages.

On the 7th of October, the day following the trial, all business and chops with the Americans were suspended; Pacqua and Atom were thrown into prison, and a strong reinforcement of soldiers sent to Wampoa, to watch more effectually the movements of the proscribed Americans. This state of things continued for more than two weeks without any communication between the parties at issue. At length a deputation of Hong merchants waited on the committee for a further explanation of the object of striking the flag, which had on the former occasion prevented them from taking possession of the convict. It was replied, we believe the man innocent; and to deliver him to your sanguinary laws would amount to murder on our own part. We shall therefore surrender the man to nothing but force, and striking the flag implies submission; besides which it transfers the quarrel to our country; should they feel disposed to espouse it. We denied our right to deliver up any man into the hands of foreign justice, yet readily acknowledged that the same laws that afford protection, exact proportionate responsibility. We are not at all prepared to resist the enforcement of any law, unjust as it may be, but though necessity makes us the subjects of your statutes, every good feeling forbids our becoming their executioners.

On Thursday, the 23d, the Americans were apprized that on the following day the Chinese would proceed in force to Wampoa, to take possession of the convict. In consequence of this information, nearly all the supercargoes, some residents, and many captains, repaired on board the American shipping to witness the transaction. It was clearly understood that though we made no resistance, we should look upon it nearly in the same light as an act of hostility. Early in the morning of the 24th, the Hong merchants with their train, and a large number of men of war boats, arrived at the *EMILY*. Some hours after the

Panyu came alongside, when some soldiers came on board the ship, took possession of the man, who made no resistance, and conducted him into the man of war boat alongside the EMILY.

Their object being accomplished, they returned to Canton, with their prisoner, and confined him in the council-house of the Cohong, where he remained until his departure for execution. The next day, the 25th, the weather being unfavourable, the Mandarin performed no duty. On the 26th his trial commenced, with closed doors, and was continued during the day. On Saturday the Conchou-foo, the second man in the province, with many other mandarines of distinction, attended for a short time, and after about one hour's session this day the trial was concluded. It is here necessary to remark, during the whole course of the trial, we had no information of their proceedings. On the 27th, (Sunday) at about 4 o'clock in the morning he was called up and informed the Viceroy required to see him; he with many soldiers, as attendants, proceeded as directed to the Viceroy's palace, after having partaken of some refreshment, and thence was carried in a chair to the place of execution; the very spot that four years ago witnessed the execution of the murderers of the crew of the WABISH. It is believed, and upon good grounds, that the unfortunate man was ignorant of the death that awaited him, until his arrival at the fatal place, where he was fastened to a cross, and there strangled.

The next day his body was delivered to the Americans, and taken to Wampoa, where it was interred with all proper ceremony, and the embargo on the trade was at the same time repealed. In conclusion, I shall only say that the execution of the man is in direct opposition to their own laws, which expressly state "no man can be executed without the order of the Emperor," yet the Chinese evade that by saying it was not them, it was the rope that killed him. Their conduct throughout speaks for itself, without needing any comment.

On the 2d of July, 1785, the gunner of an English India ship at Canton having discharged a gun whereby a Chinese was inadvertently killed, he was by demand, delivered to the Chinese, by whom he was strangled.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Office of the New York Daily Advertiser, March 16.—We are indebted to a Mercantile friend for the following letter, dated Canton, 16th Nov. 1821.

In my last, I wrote that we were engaged in an unpleasant affair in consequence of a China woman having been killed. Shortly after I wrote, this affair took a different turn from what we expected. On the 6th Oct. Powyee went down to the ship, and it soon appeared the trial day talked of was a complete farce they were playing off; and that their only object was to bring up the man, which they would probably have succeeded in, had not the Americans present told them they were not at all satisfied with their proceedings, and that if they took the man they would haul down the striped colours and abandon her to them.—This the Powyee was not prepared for, and after getting in a violent passion left the ship and returned to Canton for further orders.—The next day our trade was stopped, and the merchant who secured the ship put in prison. Several negotiations followed this; they were informed that it was entirely out of the question for us to deliver up the man in Canton, and if they wanted him they must take him by force from the ship. At length, finding they could do nothing better they mustered courage, and went down to the ship with a large force, and got the man. Two days afterwards he underwent a secret examination of five minutes, and was strangled the next morning without further ceremony.

To the Editor of the *Summachar Chundrika*.

SIR,

It gives me no small degree of satisfaction to learn from the SUMMACHAR DURPAN of the 14th of September, No. 226, that a Persian Newspaper is about to be set up and published at Serampore. But I could not really conceive what the writer of that article can mean by saying that the Aumlas of the Zillahs understand Persian as well as the Bengalee language, but that they give their preference to the former. But why so? If the writer be a Moosulman, my objections are at an end; for every man is an advocate for the learning, religion, manners and customs of his own country; although we find so many Europeans versed in the Persian, Hindoostanee, and other foreign languages, both as to reading and writing, we yet see none amongst them that speak or write to their countrymen in any other language besides their own. Is it then the intention of the would-be Editor that the Hindu Literature should at once be hurled into oblivion, or is it to display his Persian learning?

I am thus unsettled about the point; and would not certainly have given you so much trouble, had any mention of the name and residence of the Editor been made in the Paper; therefore I shall feel myself much obliged by being made acquainted with the real meaning of the writer by the next week.

Paanthor Ghanta, }
31st of Bhadraw. }

BAUNGALLA SHEAK-KHEOK.

Selections.

Bombay, September 7, 1822.—The stormy weather we mentioned in our last number, increased on the evening of Friday the 30th ultimo to a complete gale of wind from the S. W. It blew with very great violence attended with the heaviest rain on record. From 5 in the evening till past mid-night, from which time till Saturday morning at day light the wind gradually abated, although the rain fell in torrents till past nine. The damage done to the shipping in the harbour is less than might have been apprehended from the violence of the gale. The ships ELIZA and ASIA FELIX, however, we are concerned to say, drifted from their anchors; the former drove on shore on Butcher's Island, and the latter at Maxagon, and both are bilged. A large ketch belonging to Bow-nuggur was also driven on shore near Cross Island and lost. Several other ships drifted from their moorings, and most have sustained some injury by loss of anchors and cables, or other damage to their rigging. The injury done by the gale on shore is very considerable; hundreds of cocoa-nut and other trees have been blown down, and several in their fall have levelled or seriously damaged the houses in their vicinity. The roads thro' the woods were for a period rendered impassable by the falling of cocoa-nut trees across them. The carriage of an Officer was stopped by a cocoa-nut tree which had fallen across the road, but which resting on a wall on one side was sufficiently high to allow the horses to go under it, but knocked the coachman off his box, and seriously injured him by the violence of the percussion. The carriage of a respectable Parsee merchant was also struck on the roof by the falling of another tree, and dashed to pieces: we are happy to say, however, that the gentleman within escaped with a slight blow on the hand, and the coachman and horses were uninjured.

The damage within the fort is trifling. The weather was moderate on Saturday, Sunday and Monday; but on Tuesday afternoon the rain again fell in torrents, which continued all night accompanied with lightning and thunder. A considerable quantity of rain has since continued to fall. On Friday morning the total quantity as ascertained by the rain-gauge was 107 inches, being above 17 inches since Sunday.

By letters received by way of Madras, we learn that the SARAH, Captain Norton, which left this port on the 26th February last, after encountering much bad weather off the Cape, had been obliged from the want of water and provisions for the crew, to bear up for Mossel bay, which she entered on the 13th June, and on the 17th was ready to sail for Table bay, having taken in supply of water, &c. Most of the passengers had gone overland to Cape Town, a distance of 300 miles, where they arrived on the 30th June. The SARAH had not made her appearance there on the 3d July.

Law Intelligence.—On Thursday the 26th of September Mr. Wheatley, lately arrived from Europe, was sworn in as a Barrister of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Commercial Intelligence.—The following is an Extract of a Letter received by one of the principal Commercial Houses in Calcutta from their Agents in England:—

"We are much obliged for your valuable information: our Stock of Indigo, is chiefly of the inferior kinds, and in the whole only about 6,000 chests, which is much less than at any former period within the last 20 years: and the utmost quantity which we can look for the ensuing season, being limited as to this stock, and not by any means commensurate with the home consumption and exportation of the country, which has averaged for several years, 20 to 21,000 chests annually, and altho' the prices have advanced since we had the pleasure of seeing you, full 2s. to 3s. per lb. according to quality, yet our opinion is, the article would have been much higher had the old system of only 2 sales in the year been continued; but of late it has become the practice to sell quarterly, by which means dealers and consumers have occasion to buy much less at each sale, and of course there is not so much opposition in the Sale Room. There was a sale by the Company yesterday (9th April,) of 726 chests, which in general went from 9d. to 1s. per lb. lower than the former sale; about 84 chests were East India, returned from Smyrna and Malta, where they had been sent from this country, and returned. Goods are for the most part liable to many objections. Whether the higher prices will again be realized, is at present matter of uncertainty; but prior to the sale, some opinions inclined that they would, and even to advance still more.

"The South Americans having become independent, it is now presumed they will be at liberty to cultivate Indigo and supply different markets, as formerly; but it is not held in equal estimation (except for France) with Bengal, which continues its decided preference over all others whatever. Madras Indigo is of late greatly improved; but some years ago, not answering the expectation of our consumers, they are still unfriendly to it.

"The stock of Lac Dye and Lac Lake in the country, continues not only extremely large, but increasing without end, notwithstanding our

market continually declines; the D. T. which rules with us, was not long ago sold currently at 6-9 to 7; then suddenly and without notice or any apparent cause whatever reduced at once to 4-9, afterwards in various declensions down to 3 6, which is the last price we have heard; but that is probably for want of buyers, for the consumers are afraid to meddle with it, not knowing but the next week, or perhaps day, may reduce it still more. Other Lac Dyes which have been found equal favorites with D. T. but not so generally known, have fetched 2 6 but may now be had for 2, and such as are still less known, but with favourable appearance is, the whole of those are of a dark exterior; such as have pinky outsides, but look well, are so low as 6d. and others altho' seemingly tolerably fair, are quite unsaleable; many hundred chests are now in the Company's Warehouses, that will not net the rent that is due upon them; they are not (judging by our present reduced rates,) intrinsically worth so much, and should any, at present unforeseen, circumstance arise so as to compel a quantity of even those which now occasionally find buyers being brought to Public Sale we can hardly contemplate how low they would go. Undoubtedly a great portion not at any thing for first cost, if the purchasers are to pay the duty to Government for home consumption; and the French market appears overstocked, for the late arrivals from Havre, has a parcel on board for this port, probably as a last resource, but it is only adding charges to charges, already by far too heavy.

"We are also uncertain what quantity of Cochineal will come in from South America: should that be plentiful and cheap, as to all appearance it must, there is no knowing but Lac may be thrown out of use altogether, and indeed our opinion is, that ultimately, and perhaps before long, the article may be worth nothing.

"The Ministers of this country have proposed to Parliament a partial abrogation of the Navigation Act; such for instance as permitting the Merchants and Planters in the English West India Islands to ship their produce of Rum, Sugar, &c. &c. direct to Canada, America, or perhaps to any Port whatever, and receiving the produce of those countries direct in return without either of them, as heretofore, being landed in England; it will soon undergo discussion, we sincerely hope, and that every alteration will encourage the Trade of the East Indies, which seems capable of producing nearly all we want."—*Hurkara*.

Letter from Singapore.—We lately received a letter from a friend, who halted a few days at Singapore on his way to China, giving such an account of the capabilities and pleasantness of that place, as cannot fail, we think, to give pleasure to our readers. The writer mentions his arrival at Singapore from Penang on the 24th July, in company with Mr. Erskine, whose health, even by that short trip, had been greatly improved, and that he was so much delighted with the place that instead of proceeding to England from China, he would very likely return to Singapore, where he had already secured a hill, whereon to plant coffee trees, &c.

Sir Stamford Raffles was expected there in August, and would remain six months, if he did not establish his Government there altogether, which was more than probable, if the Court of Directors would sanction the measure.

The place is described as most rising and important, every one anxious to obtain land, and little fear of loss by property, for the possession of which, there was so great a competition. Bengal produce is stated to be greatly in demand, and likely for a long time to continue so, particularly piece goods and coarse chintz, and as to returns from thence nothing could be more certain or favourable; Pepper, Gold Dust, Tin, Betlenut, Rattans, and even Tea, which can be procured there, from Europe vessels, always cheaper than from China. In short, that a more fortunate spot was never selected, and when the resources of Siam, Cochin China, and China, are considered, it is difficult to calculate the extent to which, thro' a free intercourse with these vast kingdoms, the Commerce of Singapore may rise; It had already almost depopulated Malacca, and even Penang had already suffered much from the produce of Sumatra going to Singapore.

As a place of residence, there was perhaps none to equal it within the Company's possessions; the coolness of the temperature was quite surprising, and nothing could exceed the salubrity of the climate—"a more vigorous, healthful, set of *knaves* (as the writer expresses it) he had never seen in the east," the soil rich and fruitful in the highest degree, to sow and to reap being nearly the same thing.

At Singapore, they had received no late account of Mr. Crawford, but the writer expected to fall in with him at Macao.

(30th). Mr. Erskine had just gone on board the GENERAL HARRIS, (under a salute,) where there was to be a grand dinner, and the ship to proceed to China early next morning.

Baitool, September 12, 1822.—The aid of a Pluviometer is not requisite to inform us how unusually severe has been the Rainy season this year at Baitool—Stormy weather generally marks the approach of the equinox, and yesterday a circumstance occurred, to a much greater

degree than is recollected by the oldest inhabitants—a sudden inundation of the Matchna River—a mountain stream in general scanty in water but with very high and ragged banks, which in the course of the rains occasionally contain a torrent.

This stream, or Nuddee, winds itself past cantonments in a S. W. direction, is tortuous in its course, and finally becomes tributary to the Thowa, or some stream running into the Nerbudda.

The morning of the 10th Sept. 1822, was ushered in appropriately enough for the event of the evening, with appalling lightning, loud cracking Thunder and incessant rain.—A deep gloom spread itself over the Country, and the misty, lead-colored clouds, almost bent to the earth, kept pouring down flood after flood.

About 11 A. M. the water filling the nullahs and low grounds in all directions exhibited a sublime spectacle, adding a new ornament to scenes not wanting in rural and picturesque beauty—at noon, instead of clearing up, as we expected, the rain still tumbled to the ground, accompanied with a few awful discharges of "Heaven's Artillery," quite near to us—almost immediately after this down came the river in a tumultuous and bulky volume; some thought it resembled the "bore" in the River Hooghly, but it differed from this in several particulars. To me it seemed like the effect of a large quantity of water pent up somewhere, at once breaking through its sluices, or to have been suddenly supplied by the rush of a water spout. However be this from whatever cause—

"Wide o'er the brim with many a torrent swell'd
And the mixt ruin of its bank o'erspread,
At last the rous'd up River pours along:
Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain:—"

and so suddenly did this happen that the Huts of the Natives in three places were carried away, and in two of those the inmates along with them, as they had not time to escape.

It was truly awful to behold the poor men sitting on the top of the Choppas, "thinking o'er all the bitterness of death," while the water rose rapidly on them and we, spectators of the heart-rending scene, without any means in our power to relieve or save them. In this state they did not continue long, for the current gaining strength, bore down the Huts amid their piercing but unavailing cries. There they were all ingulphed; some however were carried against trees and clung to them, others got ashore, but, melancholy to relate, three men, two Dooly Bearers and a Dirwaun, got into an eddie and were drowned.

"Nor Wife, nor Children, more shall they behold
Nor friends, nor sacred Home;"—*John Bull*.

Burning of Widows.

To the Editor of the *Summichar Chundrika*.

SIR, I have perused in your paper of the last week, the article on Concremation, wherein I find a question has been proposed:—but to whom? The censurer of the practice of the Hindu widows burning themselves with their deceased husbands, insinuates that it may at once be abolished; but it will be no easy thing to come to that; even the Dehtas nor the Rajahs have yet been able to make every body pleased with themselves, at one and the same time.

It is needless to argue with persons of a different faith, much less with censurers. When prejudice has taken deep root in a man's heart, it will be utterly impossible to eradicate it; and if animosity prevail in him, he will most certainly view the subject of Concremation through an obscure medium; for every thing appears yellow to him who has the *Pandoo Roag*. However that may be, certain it is, that many persons are very anxious to have the practice of Concremation abolished, and this not without some advantages on their part. But before they can do away the above practice, it will be necessary for them to bring into disrepute the Hindu Shastars, to change the manners and customs of the country, to make women wise by imparting to them instruction, and to allow widows to marry. If you will, Mr. Editor, make known through the medium of your *CHUNDRIKA* some other expedients than those I have above mentioned, I shall soon endeavour to give my advice for the abolition or continuation of the practice complained of.

KOORA RAM.

* Jaundice.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	6 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	6 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,.....	5 per cent.

Register of the Pluviometer for September.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Days	RAIN Inches	Sir,
1	.05	The weather during this month has been very changeable as well as dull and cloudy. We have had several sultry days. The Thermometer on one day was at 88°. The quantity of rain did not much exceed that of August; there were nineteen rainy days. On three of them the quantity was too small to measure. Several of the showers were partial.
2	1.40	
3	.78	
4	....
5	.40	
6	.20	
7	.56	
8	....
9	....
10	....
11	.50	The Register which your Correspondent X. sent you, (see JOURNAL 22d September,) shews that much less rain falls at Meerut than in Calcutta.
12	.39	
13	.02	
14	....
15	....
16	.22	
17	....
18	....
19	.02	
20	....
21	.70	Various causes have prevented me from furnishing you with a greater variety of Meteorological information; which I the more regret, as several Writers seem to consider the making of Meteorological observations to be great of use, and Dalrymple thinks of them of so much consequence, that I shall quote what he says:
22	.07	
23	....
24	.46	
25	....
26	.04	
27	....
28	....
29	.02	
30	....
	5.83	

Only two or three kinds of Meteorological Instruments are to be seen in the shops in Calcutta; but were they all procurable, few people would have leisure to use them, and want of encouragement has thrown a damp upon our exertions. The Arts and Sciences have not been so much patronized in Bengal as might have been expected. The Asiatic Society have shewn an inclination to do it; for many of the Members, a few years ago, were very active in establishing Physical and Literary Committees: I am sorry, however, to remark, that their Meetings have long since been discontinued, and are not likely to be resumed; all that can be done now is (for those who have it in their power) to imitate the example of the Learned in Batavia, and form a similar Society here.

The Library Society, who at one time took the name of Literary Society, are in possession of an excellent collection of Scientific Books. If they were to change their appellation a second time, call themselves the CALCUTTA SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, and establish regular Evening Meetings according to their original intention, it would without a doubt be attended with beneficial results.

It seems that some of your Readers think the Asiatic Society are more particular with respect to the Researches than formerly, as since the 1st of January last several descriptions of ancient and modern cities, &c. have been inserted in the JOURNAL, and two papers written by a Member now resident in Calcutta were read at Meetings of the Wernerian Society in Edinburgh.

When the Rains shall cease, it is my intention to make experiments on Evaporation. I hope some of your Correspondents will likewise make a few for the purpose of comparison. It is a subject which has been less attended to in this country than some other branches of Meteorology.

Chouringhee, Oct. 3, 1822.

A. B.

* See JOURNAL of 27th September, in which it is mentioned, that 8½ inches had fallen up to the 30th of August.

Shipping Arrivals.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct.	5 Travancore	British	J. Boog	Bussorah	July 6
	5 Rozalia	Portz.	M. J. de Freitas	Lisbon	May 17

The Ship ADRIAN, Captain Henry Horn, for London, is expected to sail in two or three days.

The CABRAI (Arab) arrived off Calcutta on Friday.

Native Papers.

A Dispute between Gold and Iron.—A dispute arose between gold and iron in the following manner: There were eight kind of metals in a Mountain called Koelaus, and among them Iron went and thus reproached Gold:—"You have nothing to boast of but your colour, like the Seemool flower which looks pretty without having any fragrance. He who lives in this world and has nothing but beauty, and no utility to recommend him, need hang his head with shame. Now listen and judge of my qualities. It is I who cut through the forests, and give rise to the foundation of cities; see how by my assistance the boat is made, and the seven oceans were dug, which last circumstance is on record in the Poorans, and well known to every body. By my aid grain is produced, which becomes the food of all animals, and by my aid persons free themselves from danger. The thunder-bolt of Indro (King of the Debras) is formed of my substance, and it was owing to me alone that Shunkor (which is but another name for Shiva), received the name of Shool Paune,* and Narrain that of Chukro Paune;† and that fatal instrument, which Death holds in his hand is also made of my substance! Without Iron the world in fact would be at an end, whereas Gold might be easily dispensed with. Whenever you are the companion of a passenger, far from doing him any good, you endanger his life; but whoever has me for his companion, will have wherewith to preserve it; and I pledge my name for it. Finally, if you look back to the war between the Debras and the Ascoors, you will see that there is nothing equal to me in value, which is certainly inestimable; but it is on account of you, Gold, that Shurnokars (goldsmiths) and Shurnobornika (bankers) have been excommunicated."

The Answer of Gold.—Gold was now much enraged, and appeared as if the setting sun had risen; and thus began: "All the virtues of the Joog are now at an end; the lower classes aspire at greatness, and the great supply their places. The ostentation of a low vulgar creature is indeed insufferable; it is, at it were, a frog striking the head of a snake, I tell you what, Iron, you belong to the lower class, and consequently, you are not a match for me to wage war with, for if a great man were to make a return to an inferior, he only would be to blame, and to him a harsh expression would appear as death itself, but the other (the inferior) would laugh away even if he received a kick.

"Now, Iron, you have expatiated upon the qualities you possess, but mine are already well known to the world. I am considered to be the first of ornaments in the whole universe, and as such, I am placed upon the person of every body, I decorate the handsomest persons and purify the body on which I rest; so that a distance of sixteen lacs of miles lies between us.

"I am placed on the heads of the Debras themselves in the form of a crown, and all the precious stones owe their lustre to me when they are blended with my body. I am the best of poverbial colours, and the cause of the enjoyment of Heaven; as it is by bestowing gold that people enjoy Heaven; and a Sellagram is called Lukh-hee-Narain if it have a golden spot: possessed of these qualities I am eagerly sought by the great.

"As far you, Iron, you are frequently to be met with in the hands of the House breaker in the shape of pick-locks and crow levers, you lie in a cobbler's stall wrought into a number of tools, and you are the well known favourite of envious creatures. Woe unto thee and every thing that belongs to thee! It was owing to thy envy alone that thou wert made the ugliest of the eight metals. There is only so much difference between you and me as there is between a tutor and a pupil, and it is needless, therefore, to dispute any longer."

NOTE BY THE TRANSLATOR.

The whole of the above is originally in verse, and is in all probability intended as a stigma on the Editor of the SUNGRAD COWMOODY, whom the writer of the SUMMACHAR CHUNDRIKA supposes to be as much inferior to himself as Iron is to Gold.

* "Shool Paune" signifies "One who holds a Shool (a particular kind of dagger) in his hand."

† "Chukro Paune" means "One who holds a Chukro (a particular kind of discus with a sharp edge) in his hand.—TRANSLATOR.

Nautical Notices.

Extract from the Report of the Ship TRAVANCORE, Captain John Boog, from Bussorah, 6th July, Bussire, Muscat, Bombay, and Madras, 27th September.

Left in Madras Roads, on the 27th ultimo, the following Ships:—H. M. Ships LIFFEY and GLASGOW; LADY RAFFLES, ASTELL, and BEN-GAL MERCHANT, Free Traders. H. M. Ship GLASGOW, was to sail next day for Penang, and the other Vessels in a few days for Calcutta.